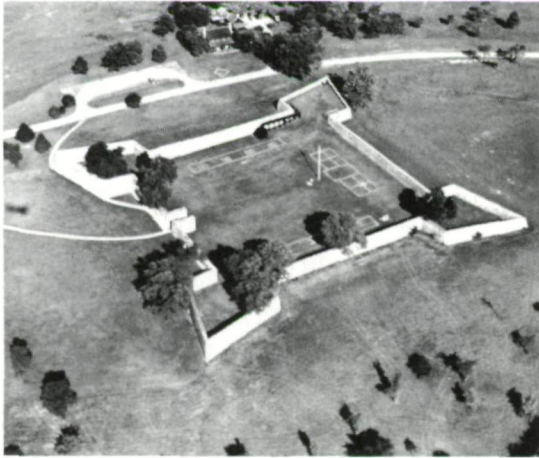


## HISTORIC FORT FREDERICK

Washington County, Md.



Fort Frederick is the only extant British stone fort of the Colonial period in the United States. This fortification was built in 1756 and was the cornerstone of Maryland's frontier defense.

The fort also saw important service, first as a haven for terrified settlers during Pontiac's Uprising, and then as a prison for British and German soldiers during the Revolutionary War. It was even occupied for a short time at the outbreak of the Civil War. Fort Frederick was, in fact, identified with most of the important events in Maryland's early history.

Unlike the wooden fortifications built along the frontier during the French and Indian War, this structure has withstood the ravages of time. Its massive stone walls stand today as they did two centuries ago; a monument to the farsighted planning of Governor Horatio Sharpe and a magnificent relic of Maryland's rich and proud historic heritage.

## PROGRAM

June 27-28

August 29-30

July 25-26

September 26-27

## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

**Saturday and Sunday—2:00 - 4:30 p.m.**  
Including:

1. A one hour formal performance of music and tactics of the American Revolution.
2. A reenactment of an Indian attack
3. Crafts and military displays of the 18th Century
4. Demonstration 18th Century artillery
5. Reveille and Tattoo ceremonies
6. Guided tours of the Fort

## Special Feature

The Fifth Annual Governor's Invitational Firelock Match—Sunday, September 27.

## Sunday, October 11th

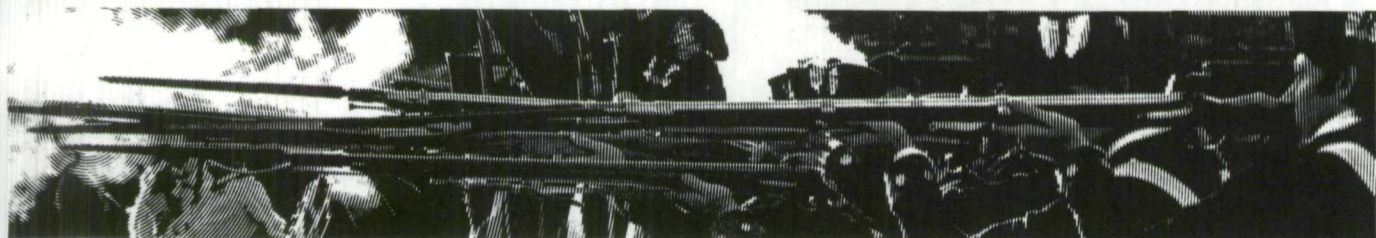
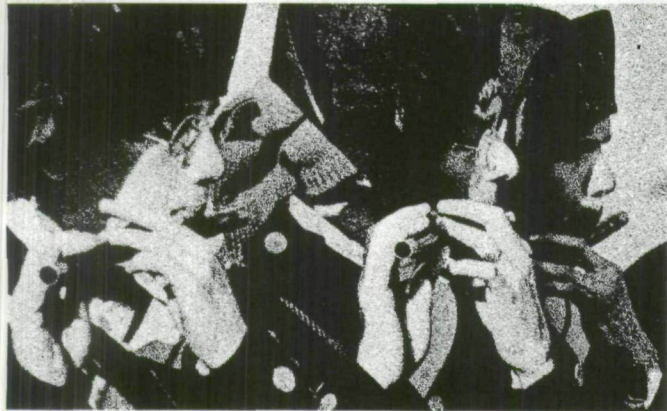
A special performance entitled: "The American Soldier, 1775-1945." From 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. the visitor will see the uniforms and hear the music of the common soldier through American History.

For information concerning the First Maryland Regiment write: WILLIAM L. BROWN, III, First Maryland Regiment, 2111 Montevideo Road, Jessup, Maryland 21117.



**FORT FREDERICK  
STATE PARK**





The  
MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS  
AND PARKS

And The  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT

*Present the*  
FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT  
"MUSKETRY AND MUSIC OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION"

The First Maryland Regiment was organized in early 1777 from the remnants of Smallwood's Maryland Battalion, a unit that had seen active and valorous service throughout the disastrous campaign around New York City in 1776. The Regiment served valiantly with General Washington's Army in Pennsylvania and New Jersey during 1777 and 1778, but its most famous military exploits occurred between 1779 and 1781, while it was serving with the southern army in North and South Carolina. Its courageous deeds against the best British regulars at such battles as Cowpens and Guilford Court House earned the Regiment the epithet "Bayonets of the Revolution."

The reactivated First Maryland was organized for the express purpose of honoring the memory of the vital part that Maryland played in the formation of our Republic. It is a voluntary organization, in no way connected with the military, composed of young men. Each member makes his own uniform and equipment.



8. This well, which supplied water for the fort was discovered during the period of restoration. The well still contains water and is now used by County officials as a gauge for measuring the local water table. The winch and rockwork have been reconstructed.

9. This open, central area of the fort was well known as the parade. Here troops fell in for inspection and review, units assembled, and ceremonies were held.

*From here you may walk to the Museum just opposite the fort's entrance to learn more of the Fort Frederick story.*



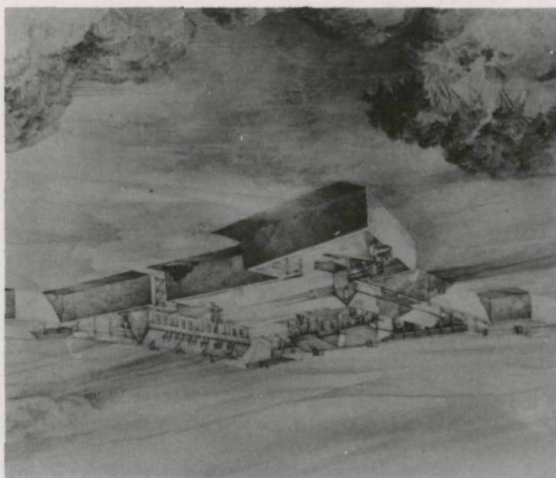
State of Maryland  
Department of Forests and Parks  
State Office Building  
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

walking tour



FORT FREDERICK

Visualization of Original Fort Frederick



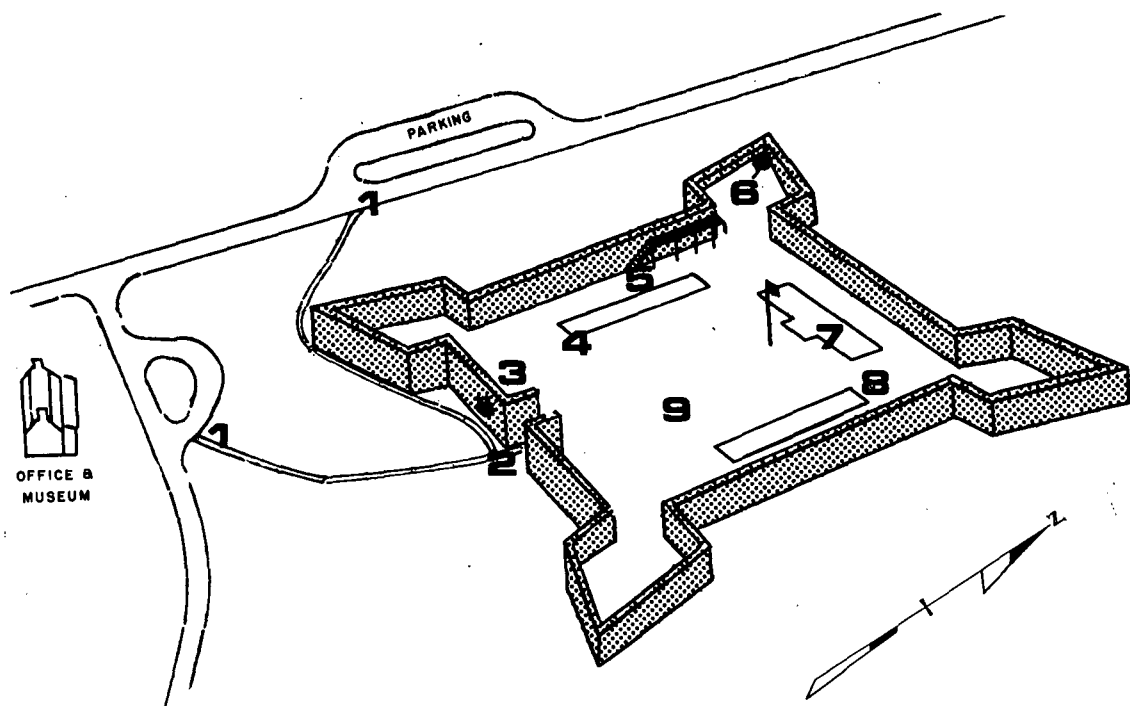
2. The foundations here mark the officers' quarters and fort headquarters. The pattern of eight small rooms and one large central room is evident on the ground. Note also the footings for a four-sided fireplace whereby four rooms were heated. Eventually, this building along with other missing structures will be restored. Members of the re-created First Maryland Regiment, attired in authentic colonial uniforms, will provide demonstrations much as they do now at special summer pageants.

6. Each of the fort's corner bastions was originally armed with a cannon capable of firing six-pound cannon balls. Bastions were earth filled, and the guns were readily rolled into firing positions. Earth was removed from the bastions during the Revolution when Fort Frederick served as a prison for British and Hessian troops. At one time, 1,100 men were confined here. The northeast and southwest bastions served as magazines. Powder was stored in log and woodwork chambers beneath the earth fill.

5. Originally, a wooden catwalk, such as this restored section, existed along the inner wall of the fort. From it soldiers could fire down upon attackers while protected by the rock wall. Along the inner walls of the fort you will see indentations for the wooden joists to which the catwalk was secured.



# TOUR ROUTE



Fort Frederick was built during the French and Indian wars as a defense for settlers on Maryland's colonial frontier and as a base for British troops challenging France's position west of the frontier. Indians, goaded by the French, posed a constant threat to the settlers, and Governor Horatio Sharpe ordered the stone fort built in 1756. The fort was later used in both the Revolutionary and Civil wars.

The rock walls have been restored; wooden barracks, once within the fort, disappeared long ago. Fort Frederick is today preserved as an historic legacy for future generations by the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks.

*Numbered paragraphs in this leaflet correspond to points on the map above.*

**1.** Fort Frederick is typical of the classic European fortification of its period. It is 360 feet square within the tips of the four corner bastions and covers about 1½ acres. The walls, constructed of local sandstone and limestone, are four feet thick at the base, tapering to three feet at the top and reaching a height of 17 feet.

Unlike wooden forts of the period, which could be set afire by flaming arrows, stone forts were fireproof and virtually impregnable when well garrisoned. The fort was built at a cost of 6,000 pounds (\$30,000).

Note the darker rocks which comprise the upper portions of the walls; these are the sections restored in 1934-35 by the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

**2.** Here two pairs of heavy, wooden gates sealed off the only entrance to the fort. Iron hinges which supported the massive gates weighed 42 pounds each. Note the wooden beams set in the rock walls; these served as attachments for the hinges.

The top of each gate was provided with a row of keenly sharpened spikes, enough to make a hostile Indian think twice about climbing over the top.

**3.** Union troops knocked out this hole in the wall during the Civil War and emplaced a cannon such as this bronze, twelve-pound gun. Looking across cleared farmland and commanding a view of the Potomac River, the C & O Canal, and the B & O Railroad, Union troops could guard against Confederate forces just across the Potomac. A few minor skirmishes occurred here and in the surrounding countryside. As the scene of action transferred, Union forces left the fort in 1862.

**4.** Archaeologists uncovered and stone-capped these foundations which once supported wooden, rough-hewn, enlisted men's barracks. An identical barracks parallels this across the parade ground. Each could accommodate 100 men or twice that amount in an emergency.

The barracks disappeared long ago as farmers salvaged windows, doors, planks and hardware from the abandoned fort. (Note the visualization drawing of the original fort.)



## Tentative Program for Archeological Research at Fort Frederick, Md.

Fort Frederick was part of a chain of forts built along the western frontiers of the British Colonies in America during the French and Indian War of the mid-18th century. Its imposing remains, relative isolation, and historical obscurity have made it an object of curiosity for over a century. Interest in preserving, restoring, and reconstructing the fort culminated in restoration of the fort walls and some minor reconstruction during the 1930's. Before additional reconstruction is undertaken, it is imperative that thorough historical, archeological, and architectural investigations are made. Inadequate research may result in serious misrepresentations, a waste of money, and, in the case of archeology, actual destruction of irreplaceable historical and archeological data. The present report attempts to indicate the nature of the historical and archeological data which are already available for Fort Frederick and to suggest a program for additional research.

### Early Descriptions of Fort Frederick

The following data have been gathered from readily available printed archives and histories. Except as noted, all sources known to have been consulted by previous writers have been reviewed. In order to be as explicit as possible about the nature of the available historical data describing the original appearance of Fort Frederick, relevant passages from all original sources are quoted in full (except for a few which duplicate those quoted).



Most writers assert or suggest that Gov. Horatio Sharpe personally planned Fort Frederick (e.g., Brown 1923: 102; Porter 1936: 1; Scharf 1882, vol. 2: 1296), but the evidence is entirely circumstantial. Late in May, 1756, Sharpe wrote to Calvert that he was " . . . preparing to set off for the Frontiers to . . . construct a strong Fort on the North Mountain at least to oversee for a while & put the Officers in such a way & give them such Directions as will enable them to compleat it in the best manner & render it most defensible; This Journey of mine I think the more necessary as Engineers or persons of Military Experience & Skill are not to be found in this part of the World & as Fort Cumberland & little places of Defence that have been built in the two Neighboring Colonies are by no means such as I would have built on the Frontiers of this Province" (Archives, vol. 6: 423). Sharpe also wrote to his brother: "I intend to proceed to the Frontiers next Monday or Tuesday to give Orders about constructing the Fort & Block Houses that are to be built there, & as the Officers are all Novices I believe I shall tarry there with them three Weeks or a Month . . ." (Archives, vol. 6: 430). Sharpe apparently arrived at the site about June 8 (S. Hamilton 1898: 283-3, 285). In mid-July he wrote to Lord Baltimore that " . . . My presence here will I apprehend be absolutely necessary till the Work is pretty far advanced all our Men being raw & undisciplined & all our Officers ignorant of every thing that relates to Fortifications or Places of Defence . . ." (Archives, vol. 6: 452). Sharpe finally returned to Annapolis in mid-August, and in a letter written a month later to his brother he says "As soon as some Barracks were finished for the Accomodation of the Garrison; & the other Works raised enough to cover the Men & to give the Officers an Idea of what I would have done, I took my Leave of them & returned hither the 16th of last month . . ." (Archives, vol. 6: 485).



During the same summer that Sharpe was overseeing the construction of Fort Frederick, Col. George Washington was building Fort Loudoun at Winchester, Virginia, about 35 miles to the south. Sharpe states that Washington visited him at Fort Frederick (Archives, vol. 6: 468), and a number of writers have suggested that Washington may have had some hand in the planning of the fort (Porter 1936: 1; Scarborough 1931). Evidence of Washington's influence is said to be found in the similar outlines of the bastions, the design of the entrances, and the presence of two interior wells at both Fort Frederick and Fort Loudoun (Anonymous, 1924). However, the forms of both forts are characteristic of the period and, as we will see later on, there was only one well inside Fort Frederick. One writer asserts that Fort Frederick was designed by a Ridout of Anne Arundel County who was a nephew of John Ridout, Secretary of State under Sharpe, but no supporting data are given or cited (McKinsey 1941).

Gov. Sharpe seldom provides any descriptions with his frequent references to the fort, and when he does they are tantalizingly brief. Soon after his return to Annapolis, Sharpe wrote to Calvert explaining that "As I apprehended that the French would e'er long teach their Indian Allies to approach and set fire to our Stoccado or Wooden Forts I thought proper to build Fort Frederick of Stone. . . The Fort is not finished but the Garrison are well covered & will with a little Assistance compleat it at their leisure" (Archives, vol. 6: 466). To Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia he wrote "We face the Bastions & Curtains with Stone & shall mount on each of the Bastions a Six pounder. The Barracks will receive & lodge very commodiously 200 Men beside Officers & on Occasion near twice that number. I do not know whether our Commissioners will have Money enough to compleat it agreeable to my Plan" (Archives, vol. 6: 469). In late September he



wrote to the Lower House: "In compliance with your Request, I send you a Plan of Fort-Frederick, and a Letter from Capt. Beall, whence you may learn what are the dimensions of that Fort, and what Forwardness it is in. . . I apprehend such a Fort as I have directed to be constructed on the North-Mountain, will not be compleated for less than £5000. From the Agents Accounts you may learn how much has been already expended thereon, and the Plan and Letter abovementioned will shew you what Work ~~has~~ yet remains to be executed!" (Archives, vol. 52: 615-6). The plan referred to, or any other, has not been located, but we do have Capt. Alexander Beall's letter dated at Fort Frederick on September 10, 1756: "Yours of the 6.<sup>th</sup> Capt. Dagworthy has received and thro' his Illness Requested me to acquaint you, . . . the Gorges of the Bastions, will be Inclosed with the utmost Expedition the Curtain Lines is carry'd on as follows. the North West with Timber Seven feet and an half high, the North East with Timber Six feet high, the South west with Stone one half Seven and Half feet high the other part four and an half feet high, the South East five feet high to the Gate, and half way from the Gate Eastward the Same Heighth. . . . Have this Day Engaged Some more Carpenters and expect some Masons from Lancaster on Monday next, and is now about getting the Stoccadess have about thirty thousand Bricks Moulded, . . . the South East Curtain is now carried to the End the Timbers are ready for the Officers Barracks" (Archives, vol. 52: 617).

Some inferences about the appearance of the fort can be made from the relative ~~costs~~ of various items in the following account (Archives, vol. 55: 612):



The Public for Building a Fort, and Supporting 200 Men  
on the Western Frontier till 10th Feb. 1757.

Dr. .

To Error in Debit Side of former Account, . . . . .	70	0	0
To Carpenters for Work done at the Fort, . . . . .	69	3	6
To Waggon Hire at Ditto, . . . . .	68	9	9
To Masons Work at Ditto, . . . . .	21	12	9
To Sawyers Work at Ditto, . . . . .	11	0	0
To Nails for the Fort . . . . .	40	5	4
To Labourers Wages at Ditto, , , , . . . . .	1	10	9
To Provisions for Workmen at Ditto, , , . . . . .	47	16	3
To 1 empty Hogshead, . . . . .	0	10	0
To Charges attending the Service . . . . .	11	16	0
To Balance in Agents Hands unexpended, . . . . .	153	17	3

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£ 496      1      7

The original appropriation for the Fort, made in May, 1756, was supplemented with additional funds in October, 1756 (Archives, vol. 6: 494-5). Over a year later it seems that the fort was still not completed because in December, 1757, the House of Delegates notified Sharpe that "Near the Sum of £6000 has been expended in purchasing the Ground belonging to and containing Fort Frederick; and tho' we have not any exact Information what Sum may still be wanting to compleat it, (if ever it shall be thought proper to be done) yet we are afraid the Sum requisite for that Purpose, must be considerable, and we are apprehensive that Fort is so large, that in Case of Attack, it cannot be defended without a Number of Men larger than this Province can support, purely to maintain a Fortification" (Archives, vol. 55: 359).

Fort Frederick was used as a supply depot during preparations for the Forbes campaign in 1758, and in April of that year St. Clair, quartermaster general of the British forces in America, notified Sharpe that he had given some money to Lieut. Bassett to ". . . repair the Magazines [sic, plural] at Fort Frederick" (Archives, vol. 9: 169). By the end of 1758, probably somewhat earlier, the Fort was no longer garrisoned (Archives, vol. 9: 319; Procter 1936: 243). An official communication to England in December, 1761, states "There are two Forts in the Western part of this Province on Potomack River, one Called Fort Frederick and the other Fort Cumberland, the former is far the Strongest, it's exterior Lines being 120 yards, the Curtain and Bastions are faced with a thick stone wall, and it Contains Barracks for 300 men, but it is not at this time garrisoned . . ." (Archives, vol. 32: 25).

Sharpe?

About a year after it was last garrisoned it was decided to lease the land and fort " . . . so as to preserve the House [sic, singular] already built thereon . . ." (Archives, vol. 31: 418). According to a secondary source, an unrecorded lease of the fort and property was made to Henry Heinzman on December 25, 1762 (Stockbridge 1895: 754). The lease states that " . . . there is not any garrison or soldiers at the said Fort Frederick, and several persons who live at or near the said fort do, and if not prevented, will continue to make great waste and destruction of the said fort and improvements by burning the plank and other materials" (quoted by Stockbridge 1895: 754).

The fort occasionally served as a stopover for traders or militia (Stevens and Kent, series 21647: 59; series 21650, pt. 2: 100), and during Pontiac's uprising in 1763 Sharpe ordered that arms be returned to the fort and that it be made available as a place of refuge for the western settlers. Sharpe notified " . . . Doctor Heinzman (who having been



Surgeon to the Maryland Troops has for some time lived at & taken Care of the Fort) . . ." and " . . . whose Care the Keys of the Fort were Committed to admit them into it on Condition that they do not in any respect injure the Buildings . . ." (Archives, vol. 14: 100; vol. 32: 60). Several hundred persons are said to have sought refuge in the fort during August (Archives, vol. 14: 114; Brown 1931: 3), but by the end of the summer the fort's arms were sent to Annapolis and placed in storage (Archives, vol. 58: 395).

On December 16, 1777, the Revolutionary War Office requested Col. Moses Rawlings to inspect Fort Frederick and to report on needed repairs and other matters relating to its preparation for use as a prison for British soldiers (Stockbridge 1895: 862). Rawlings' reply was acknowledged by the War Office (Stockbridge 1895: 862), and a notice was sent to Annapolis (Archives, vol. 16: 453). Unfortunately, the reply was not found during the course of preparing the present paper, but its potential for revealing details about the fort make it a prime object for future investigation. (Stockbridge does not give the source of his information about Rawlings, but the Papers of the Continental Congress at the Library of Congress and the Rawlings' papers in the Maryland Historical Society should be searched.) On December 20, 1777, the Council in Annapolis notified the War Office that "The Fort and Barracks are much out of Repair and will require a good Deal of Work to put them in proper Order to receive Prisoners, but no Time shall be lost" (Archives, vol. 16: 439). On December 22 the Council engaged Samuel Hughes to put the ". . . Fort Frederick Barracks in Repair, for the Reception of Prisoners. We shall be much obliged to you to employ Workmen immediately to do it. The Gap in the Wall made by Pindell, must be made up again and,

as we are informed, Doors and Windows will be wanted as well as some Plank for the Floors. They need only be done in a rough way. M<sup>r</sup> Denton Jacques told the Governor that he believed his and Kempner's Mills could soon furnish the Plank necessary . . . Great Expedition is necessary and therefore we wish a sufficient Number of Workmen to be hired" (Archives, vol. 16: 443-4). The repairs were completed sometime after March 27, 1778 (Archives, vol. 16: 506, 545, 555) and Hughes was paid 570 pounds, 9 pence on June 16, 1778 (Archives, vol. 21: 137). Rawlings was placed in charge of the Fort Frederick prison in March, 1778, and he experienced great difficulties in obtaining food and supplies because the local residents would not accept government credit or currency. In December, 1780, he wrote to Gov. Lee. " . . . my Situation here is Truly alarming, for the prisoners really suffer for water as well as meat, for the wells Both in & out of the fort are Dry, so that we Have water to fetch near Half a mile . . . the Prisoners attempted the other night to Force the gate but were prevented from getting out by the alertness of the guard . . . " (Archives, vol. 45: 199). According to one historical account some prisoners escaped by digging under the walls, but no documentation is cited (Williams 1905). In May, 1781, 859 prisoners (described as "men, women, children, and sailors") were transferred to Fort Frederick, and it was reported to Gov. Lee that Rawlings lacked provisions or prospect of ". . . geting any repairs or additions made to the Barracks, as he is without Tools and unable to Procure workman" (Archives, vol. 47: 254, 257). Additional prisoners were sent following Cornwallis's defeat at Yorktown in October 1781 (Fitzpatrick 1925: 269-70; 1931-34; vol. 23: 263), and the Council in Annapolis notified Rawlings that "To enable you to provide for the Prisoners with their Guards we hereby authorize you to impress or seize, if not to be procured otherwise, all Articles necessary



to repair the Barracks and other Houses for the immediate Reception of them. The Guards and every Workman that can be got, ought to be employed in this Business, as well as the Prisoners" (Archives, vol. 45: 665).

Two items of interest appear in a statement submitted to the government by Rawlings: "To cash paid two of British prisoners for cleaning and repairing well outside fort, £12 7s. 6p. To cash paid two British prisoners for daubing and underpinning barracks, £12 7s. 6p." (quoted by Stockbridge 1895: 865).

It should be noted that in 1777 some stone barracks were constructed at Frederick, 35 miles southeast of Fort Frederick, and used as a prison until the end of the war in 1783 (Steiner 1902: 49-50). The Frederick Barracks should not be confused with Fort Frederick.

Subsequent to the Revolution available descriptions of the fort become increasingly vague and secondary. An unspecified early 19th century source states that "Its walls are entirely of stone, four and a half feet thick at the base, and three at the top. They are at least twenty feet high, and have undergone but little dilapidation. . . . It encloses an area of about one and a half acres exclusive of the bastions or redoubts" (quoted by Williams 1906: 41). An historian gives an early eyewitness account: "When the writer saw it, in the summer of 1828, the greater part of it was still standing, and in a high state of preservation in the midst of cultivated fields" (McMahon 1831: 305). According to historian J. T. Scharf, an elderly resident of Indian Springs (located about 3 miles north of Fort Frederick) recalled that "Early in this century she went to attend religious services in the fort, which was then a favorite stopping-place for Methodist itinerants bound to the West. At that time, not later than 1820, the barracks, which were substantial stone structures, were still standing, and the longest of them

was known as the Governor's house. John Forsythe lived in the fort, and was the last survivor of the generation who had known it in the days of the Revolutionary war" (Scharf 1882, vol. 2: 1297); an anonymous newspaper article published in 1881, probably written by Scharf, carries the same account under the subtitle, "Gossip of the Past"). Another account states that "When the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was built 1828-50 within a quarter of a mile of it, a portion of the fort's wall was taken to construct a lock" (L. Hamilton 1898). Other writers say that stones from the barracks were used in the canal construction (MacLachlan 1956; Mish 1956: 124; Fort Frederick Bicentennial Commission 1956). And others state that the barracks burned between 1790 and the Civil War (Greene 1967). Nearly all post-Civil War historical accounts of Fort Frederick state that it was occupied by part of the Maryland First Regiment in 1861 during the Civil War when a breach was made in the south curtain west of the gate, but documentation is never provided. During the winter of 1861-62 several skirmishes are reported to have occurred in the vicinity of the fort (Camper and Kirkley 1871: 26). Further destruction of the fort is said to have occurred in the mid-1800's when the northwest bastion was partly demolished and a barn was erected on its lower part (Brown 1929: 177; 1931: 3; Scharf 1882, v. 2: 1298). Stones were removed from the east and west walls to use in the foundations of several dwellings in the area (Stockbridge 1914).

A visitor to the fort about 1898 wrote as follows: "Inside the fort we wandered over two or three acres of uneven turf; one loosely boarded-over well remained; of the other there was no sign. A dancing pavilion stood back towards the rear wall . . ." A barnyard " . . . occupies the place of the demolished fourth bastion . . ." (L. Hamilton 1898). Another visitor to the fort in about 1910 relates: "Entering



the farmyard, I passed the barn, whose east wall is part of the west wall of the fort, . . . "the owner" . . . tearing down the entire west bastion and building his barn against the wall. The huge gates were in the east wall of the fort . . . At this time nearly all of the wall of the fort is standing and in such fair condition as to be well worth preserving, a wagon gate cut through the west curtain and the loss of the west bastion being the greatest damage to the structure. The woodwork has entirely vanished--I understand through the earnest of endeavor of relic and curiosity seekers for spoil" (Mason 1910; the directions are confused in this narrative the original gate being in the south wall and the later "wagon gate," as shown on the 1934 archeological map, being in the north wall).

The earliest known pictorial representations of Fort Frederick are small sketches lacking detail. A pen and ink drawing, said to have been made by F. B. Mayer in 1858, shows the walls of the fort in rather ruined condition; the barracks are not visible (Bowie 1945: f.p., 194; Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Dept., vertical file; also reproduced in Scharf 1879, vol. 1: 491; 1882, vol. 2: 1298; Kaessmann and others 1955: 147). A small distant view published in an 1872 history text shows two buildings towering above the walls of the fort, an obviously fanciful reconstruction (Onderdonk 1872: 90). An early photograph showing the exterior of one curtain and a bastion in the background is reproduced by Williams (1906, vol. 1: f.p. 40).

A problem which appears to have been largely ignored by previous investigators, with the exception of a passing comment (Mish 1956: 123), is the extent to which the fort, as originally planned, was ever completed. In a previous section of this report (pp. 2-5) documents are quoted which indicate how the fort was to be built and that progress was being made, but no statement suggesting that it was finished has been found. On the contrary, a year and a half after the fort was begun it was still not complete and doubt was expressed that it was necessary to finish it. A year later Fort Frederick was no longer garrisoned. The tacit and widely accepted assumption that each of the bastions supported a six pound cannon, for example, is apparently based on how Sharpe envisioned the completed fort. No evidence has been found indicating that the cannon were actually mounted, although the discovery of some six pound cannon balls in the southwest bastion is comforting. Beall's letter (quoted on p. 4) suggests that the bastions were to be completed first, but that a great deal more work remained to be done on the curtains at the time he wrote in September, 1756. Perhaps the ragged condition of the tops of the curtains early in this century should not be entirely attributed to vandalism and weathering.



### Early Efforts at Preservation and Restoration

Popular interest in preserving Fort Frederick began as early as 1881 (Anonymous 1881), and official interest was expressed by the State in 1892 (Brown 1923: 106). When the fort was eventually re-purchased by the State in 1922 (it had been sold in 1791), the terms of the agreement included removal of the barn which rested on the northwest bastion (Brown 1929: 180). In 1927 " . . . the foundations of the original buildings [were] uncovered and marked with monuments at the corners (W. McC. 1927). The well inside the fort was restored in 1930 (McKinsey 1941). Extensive restoration was begun in 1934 with the aid of the Civilian Conservation Corps. As the work was beginning, it was noted that " . . . each year freezing and thawing result in dislodgment of great numbers of stone from the top of the wall. Only the foundations of the barracks and other buildings which stood within the walls can now be traced and it is hoped that excavation and research may make known the type of buildings which once existed" (W. J. Q. 1934: 1).

### The Archeological and Historical Investigations of the 1930's.

In a joint effort from 1934 to 1937 the Maryland State Department of Forestry, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the National Park Service undertook restoration of the fort walls, the northwest bastion and a portion of the catwalk; the foundations of former buildings were built up to ground level and capped (Porter 1936).

The historical research seems to have relied heavily on secondary sources although an intensive but fruitless search was made for the original plan of the fort, and the existence of the 1756 letter by Beall (quoted on p. 4) was noted for the first time.

The term "archeology" must be used advisedly with reference to most of the digging carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934 at Fort Frederick, as it appears to have been primarily directed at uncovering building foundations. When Dr. Charles W. Porter was appointed assistant Regional Historian for the National Park Service in June 1935, the archeological work had been completed but no record had been made of where the artifacts were found. Porter attempted to remedy the situation by having the same workmen who excavated the artifacts record the approximate locations in which they were found, but the catalog which relates the artifacts to a map has now been misplaced. Porter also opened some additional trenches, but neither his trenches ~~nor~~ the earlier ones are indicated on the archeological plans preserved in the Division of History, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. No field notes or detailed photographs of the excavations have been found. According to a newspaper article, 10 inches of topsoil were removed and sifted in the 1 1/2 acre interior of the fort, and 10 miles of trenches were dug in and around the fort (Musgrave 1937). Fortunately, we do have a short but informative progress report by Porter, his maps of artifact locations, and a measured plan of the fort prepared at the end of 1934 which includes a few cross sections and some explanatory notes on the archeology.

The excavations within the fort revealed the stone foundations of three large buildings, each with a different floor plan. Both of the east and west buildings measure about 18 by 117 feet and contain four H-shaped stone footings for double fireplaces. Ancillary structures near the east structure, inferred to be barracks, are a well at the north end and two detached footings of unknown purpose near the southwest corner. The west structure is considerably more complex than the east structure.

Its fireplace footings are relatively narrow and have hearth supports. There are several unexplained ancillary structures on the east side of the west building including a detached footing near the southeast corner in the same relative position as one of the detached footings near the southwest corner of the east building. Another structure on the east side of the west building is a "single course brick paving" covering a rectangular area measuring 2 1/2 by 5 feet; adjacent is an irregular area of "loose stone." Another feature consists of a surface deposit of "debris-brick." The fourth structure near the west building is a "drain and catch-basin." The main west structure is labeled "mess hall" on the archeological map prepared by Porter. The north structure, or officers' quarters, measures 28 by 96 feet and the foundations indicate a large central room and two quartered wings. Footing for a large four-sided fireplace were found in the east wing; the absence of fireplace footings in the west wing suggest that it may have been used for storage. A note on the 1934 archeological plan states: "The barrack foundations are rather narrow and were originally all brought to about the same grade and leveled off. This would probably indicate log-structures." Porter was inclined to believe that the letter written by Beall (quoted earlier in this report) also indicated the presence of log superstructures and brick chimneys. Many secondary historical sources state that the barracks were made of stone, but there appears to be no support for this suggestion in the original 18th century sources. The earliest reference to stone barracks at Fort Frederick which has been found appears in a newspaper under the subheading "Gossip of the Past" (Anonymous 1881). The account was reprinted in the widely distributed and quoted "History of Western Maryland" by Scharf (1882, vol. 2: 1297).



A fourth stone foundation was found " . . . just outside the northwest bastion," and by comparison with the plan of Fort Cumberland Porter suggests that it may have been the hospital or commissary (Porter 1936: 4). No documentary evidence for such a structure at Fort Frederick is known. Rather curiously, Porter's archeological map does not show this structure, and it is not mentioned in recent secondary sources or in current literature distributed to visitors at the park. Possibly at the time Porter made his report in October, 1936, he was not aware that a 19th century barn had been removed from this area about 1923. It is also possible that the barn made use of an earlier foundation.

The remains of a log cabin foundation measuring 12 by 18 feet were found near Big Pool Road 2100 feet north of the fort; remains of another structure were found 500 feet northwest of the log cabin. The significance of these structures is not known, but they probably do not relate to the fort.

The excavations also revealed a "thin layer of decayed wood" in the centers of the northeast and southwest bastions, and some "shale over decayed wood" near the south edge of the northeast bastion (1934 archeological map); no interpretation of these features is offered.

The absence of any features which could be interpreted as latrines or refuse pits is very puzzling, especially if the excavations were as thorough as the scanty records suggest.

A number of historians have asserted or implied that the curtains and the bastions were strengthened with earthen embankments (e.g., Lowdermilk 1878: 197; Scharf 1882, vol. 1: 97; Williams 1906: 41), and this may seem to be implied in Sharpe's frequently cited letter to Dinwiddie in which he says "We face the Bastions and Curtains with Stone . . ." (Archives, vol. 6: 469). On the other hand, the construction of the stone walls themselves imply otherwise: the bastions

are 4 feet thick at the base and batter on the exterior to 3 feet at the top; the curtains are three feet thick and not battered. According to Porter (1936: 2): " . . . the curtain walls were not strong enough to support an earthen banquette. Moreover, unlike the bastion walls which were pointed with mortar only on the outside face, the curtain walls were pointed on both the outside and inside faces thereby showing that dirt was not banked up against them." A notation on the 1934 archeological plan reads: "The original mortar in the fort walls is of two different mixes. The mortar on the interior of the walls is about 50% lime and 50% sand. The mortar used for pointing up the exterior faces of the fort walls is 75% lime and 25% sand. Evidence was found that originally the entire fort walls were pointed on both exterior and interior faces except on the interior of the bastions. The interior of each bastion indicates they were probably originally filled with earth as they either are partially filled as in the south-west and south-east bastions or a very large amount of fill was found just in front of the bastions. In front of both the north-west and north-east bastions several feet of fill was found spread out over the ground. Also quite a lot being found in front of the other two bastions." It can be inferred that the fill was removed from the bastions when the fort was converted into a prison during the Revolution (Porter 1936: 3).

There is practically no information available about the artifacts which were recovered during the archeological excavations. "Antique fragments of china, glass, nails, buttons, etc. have been found in all parts of the fort except the bastions. Here nothing at all was found except a few wrought iron nails and two cannon balls in the south-west bastion. . . all brick fragments including glazed brick are definitely Colonial" (1934 archeological plan). Except for a few specimens on display in the visitor center at Fort Frederick, the present whereabouts

of the excavated artifacts is unknown. The map prepared by Porter suggests that very few artifacts (less than 125) were cataloged; perhaps only the more complete or unusual specimens were retained.

#### The Recent Proposal for Additional Reconstruction

In 1966 the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks prepared a proposal for further restoration and reconstruction at Fort Frederick. The proposal, based on research by William Brown, III, and associates of the reactivated First Maryland Regiment, is largely interpretive but reflects familiarity with the more readily available historical sources and with other mid-18th century fortifications. On the other hand, the proposal seems to reflect a willingness to accept some very vague and tenuous data as "the details necessary for a very reliable and accurate reconstruction."

The evidence for log magazines in both the southwest and northeast bastions is not conclusive. The only contemporary reference does refer to "magazines," but it was written by an officer who probably had little or no exact information about Fort Frederick (cited on p. 6). Historians usually refer to only one magazine, but this may be based on assumptions rather than on any facts known to them (Hamilton 1898; Lowdermilk 1878: 197; L. Wilson 1933: 6). By analogy with Fort Cumberland, Porter (1936: 2) also assumed there was only one magazine. The archeological excavations revealed a "thin layer of decayed wood" in the center of both the northeast and southwest bastions; both of which are slightly larger than the other two bastions. As the proposal for reconstruction recognizes, additional archeological exploration may provide some conclusive evidence about the number, location, construction, and size of the magazines.



The reconstructed catwalk, gate, and sentry boxes are planned entirely by analogy to those at other 18th century forts; it is possible that some historical and archeological (postmolds) evidence can be found.

The best available historical and archeological evidence suggest that the barracks were made of logs rather than stone as many historians have asserted. To the list of evidence cited in the proposal can be added the reference to "daubing and underpinning barracks" mentioned in an earlier section of this report (p. 9). Nevertheless, more conclusive evidence about the construction of the barracks is needed, especially since there is no direct evidence regarding the details of their superstructures. It is very probable that additional historical and architectural research, and possibly archeological research, would be very rewarding.

The proposal states that when the fort was used as a prison during the Revolutionary War "Many log huts were constructed on the parade to house the prisoners. Outside of the Fort, on <sup>the</sup> west side, a tower was constructed to watch over the prisoners." These statements need to be verified and amplified.

### Recommendations for Additional Research

It should be emphasized at once that a completely accurate restoration of Fort Frederick is neither possible or desirable. The goal should be to make it accurate within the limits of surviving evidence, and to allow the park visitor the experience of reconstructing a part of the past in his own mind.

A thorough and carefully documented program of research should be undertaken in three principal areas: archeology, history, and architecture. Each of these have been previously investigated at Fort Frederick, but none appear to have been adequately or thoroughly researched in depth. All three are closely interrelated, but each requires its special skills to obtain the maximum amount of information. A team of three closely cooperating specialists is needed.

**Archeology.** The archeologist would act as principal investigator until the conclusion of the archeological and historical research when the project would be turned over to the architect for final decisions about the reconstruction. The archeologist should begin by attempting to recover as much information as possible about the excavations made in 1934-5. In addition to the records already supplied by the National Park Service, others may be available from the National Archives or in the old files of the Maryland State Department of Forestry. These data, as well as any artifacts that are available, should be carefully reviewed. Early photographs of the fort should be sought. Additional studies to be carried out by the archeologist before starting the excavations include a critical examination of the ground surface in the vicinity of the fort both from the ground and from aerial photographs. In the meantime, the historical

and preliminary architectural research should be nearing completion before archeological field work begins. Since it is impossible to determine beforehand how productive the archeological excavations may be, especially since there is no precise record of the previous investigations, the excavations should be of a preliminary nature. This will permit the correlation of the archeological, historical, and architectural data at an early time so it can be decided if more investigations are warranted. Test excavations should be made in various places within and outside the fort in order to determine the extent of the former excavations and to sample areas which may be undisturbed. More extensive investigations should be made in selected areas. For purposes of the preliminary study the main archeological work should be restricted to one of the bastions (either the southwest or northeast), and to one of the barrack foundations. In excavating the barracks the archeologist would be attempting to document details of their construction and to recover information overlooked by previous investigations. It would also be useful to search for a latrine or dump area that could be sampled for artifacts since few artifacts will probably be recovered elsewhere and since the available collections are apparently small and selective.

History. Previous historical research on Fort Frederick has emphasized its military and political significance and has relied primarily on the readily available sources reviewed in an earlier section of this report. Most of these are official documents which contain remarkably few of the kind of details needed for purposes of reconstruction. Apparently, little or no effort has been made to discover private correspondence, contemporary newspaper stories (for exception see

L. Hamilton 1898), diaries, and other sources which are more likely to contain descriptions of the fort as well as lengthy comments about various topics from which some insight into life at the fort can be obtained. Lists of supplies, expense accounts, inventories, and deeds frequently provide much useful information. The historical research should not be restricted to the earliest period of the fort because knowledge about its later appearance and modifications will contribute to an understanding of the original situation. An historian skilled in archival research is needed. Some obvious sources are the Papers of the Continental Congress at the Library of Congress and family histories and papers of men known to have been at Fort Frederick in the 18th century. Since the names of many of the persons connected with the early history of Fort Frederick are known, collections of their papers which may exist can be located through the finding indexes and descriptions of holdings which have been made available by many archives and libraries in recent years. Renewed efforts should be made to locate an early plan for the Fort since we know from one of Sharpe's letters (quoted, p. 4) that such a plan was in Annapolis shortly after Sharpe returned from beginning construction of the fort. The historian needs only to be familiar with archeology and architecture to the extent that he can recognize the types of information which may be useful to the archeologist and architect. Materials found can be xeroxed or transcribed and made available to the archeologist and architect for their study. It is important that the historian understand the context and circumstances in which various documents were produced since they reflect the way in which they came into being. A by-product of the historian's research could be a new and adequate history that would be a popular sales item at the Park's visitor center.



Architect. Architectural research on Fort Frederick has been carried on by historians. An architect who has studied 18th century military architecture would be in a much stronger position to design authentic reconstructions at Fort Frederick. Since we can not hope to learn every critical detail of the fort through archeological or historical research, inferences must be made by studying other mid-18th century forts for which information is available. The historian could aid the architect in learning more about Gov. Sharpe's background; it might even be possible to learn which books on military engineering were in Sharpe's personal library.

Tyler Bastian  
Maryland Geological Survey  
September, 1970

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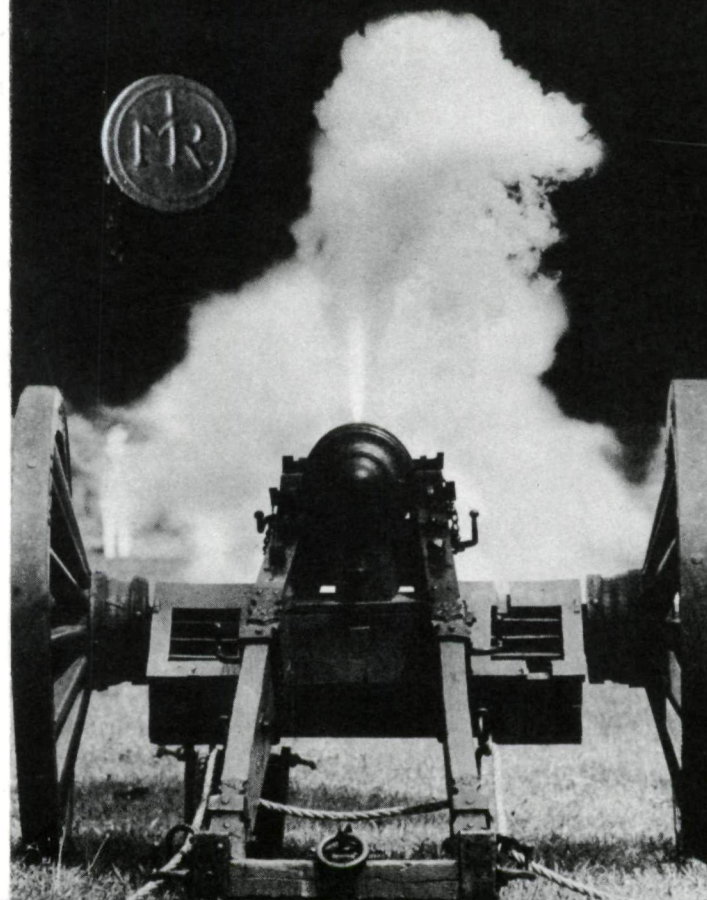




Performances by the First Maryland Regiment, including its popular program "Music and Musketry of the American Revolution", can be seen in Maryland throughout the year. For information about the next performance write to:

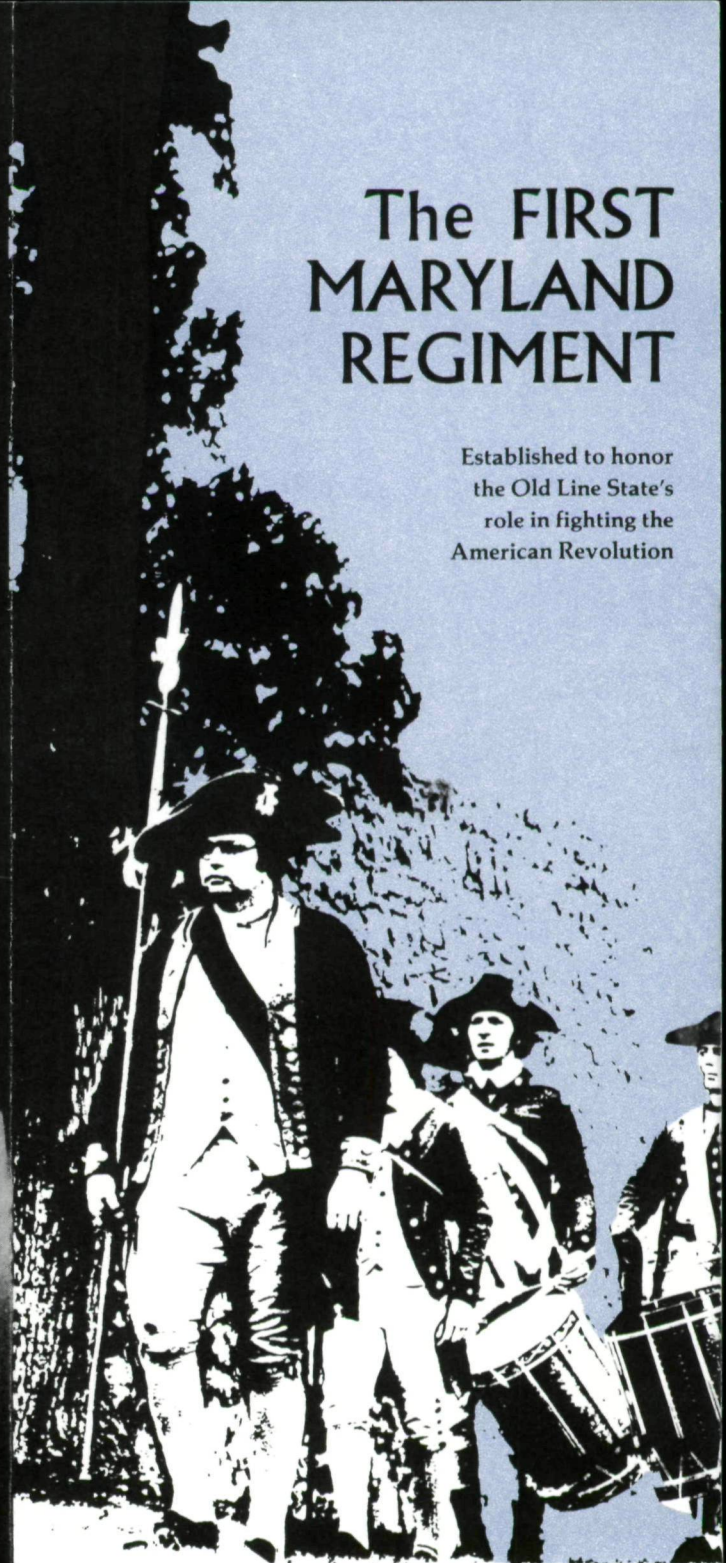
Maryland Department of  
Economic and Community Development  
Division of Tourist Development  
2525 Riva Road, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

or call: 301—267-5517



# The FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT

Established to honor  
the Old Line State's  
role in fighting the  
American Revolution

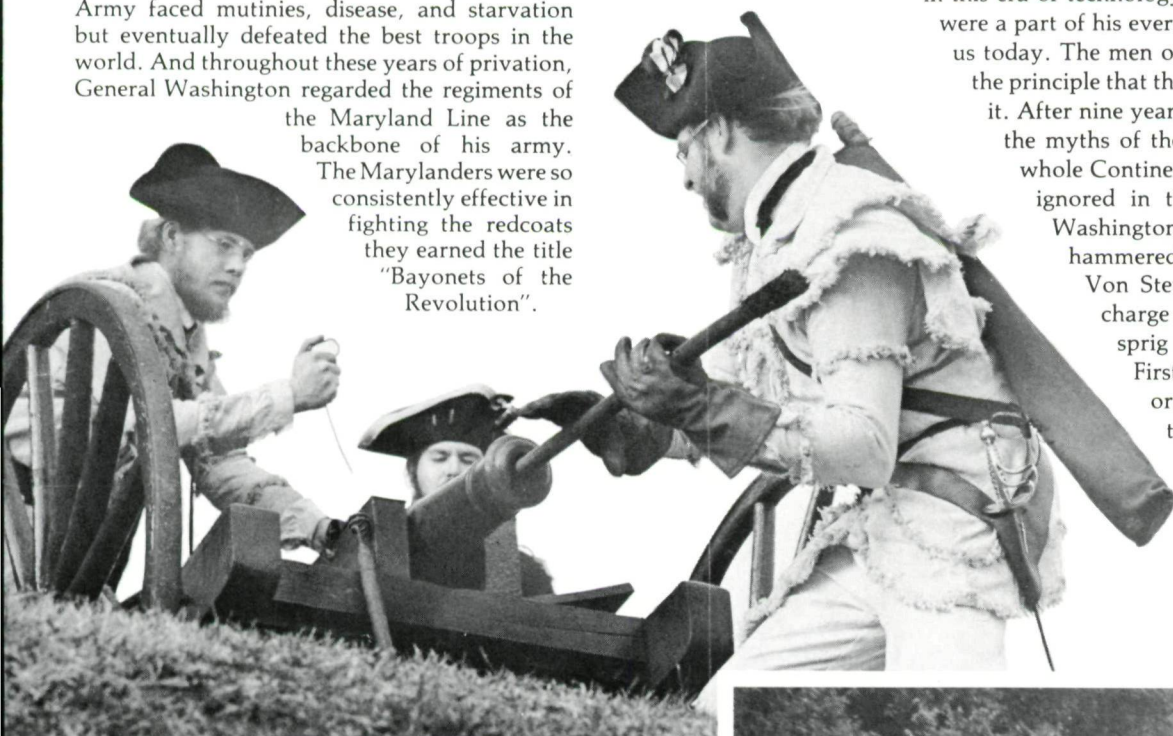


Program to be seen in Maryland throughout the year



No American fighting man endured more hardship and suffering than "Private Yankee Doodle". From the "Rag Tag and Bobtail" days of 1775 to victory in 1783, the Continental Army faced mutinies, disease, and starvation but eventually defeated the best troops in the world. And throughout these years of privation, General Washington regarded the regiments of the Maryland Line as the backbone of his army.

The Marylanders were so consistently effective in fighting the redcoats they earned the title "Bayonets of the Revolution".



The modern First Maryland Regiment exists for the express purpose of honoring the Old Line State's role in fighting the American Revolution. The world of "Yankee Doodle" has all but disappeared in this era of technology. "Gallopers", "Marquees", and "Firelocks" were a part of his everyday life, but they mean little or nothing to us today. The men of the modern First Maryland are devoted to the principle that the best way to honor the past is to understand it. After nine years of careful research, they have cut through the myths of the Revolution and have literally recreated a whole Continental Army encampment. No detail has been ignored in this quest for authenticity. From General Washington's favorite fife and drum tunes, to the drill hammered into the army by a Prussian officer named Von Steuben, to the awesome reality of a canister charge fired from a six pounder fieldpiece, to a pine sprig used to decorate a cocked hat, a visitor to a First Maryland show will enter the world of the original Maryland line. As official Bicentennial troops of the Free State, the First Maryland Regiment hopes to share this experience with visitors from all over the world in the years ahead.





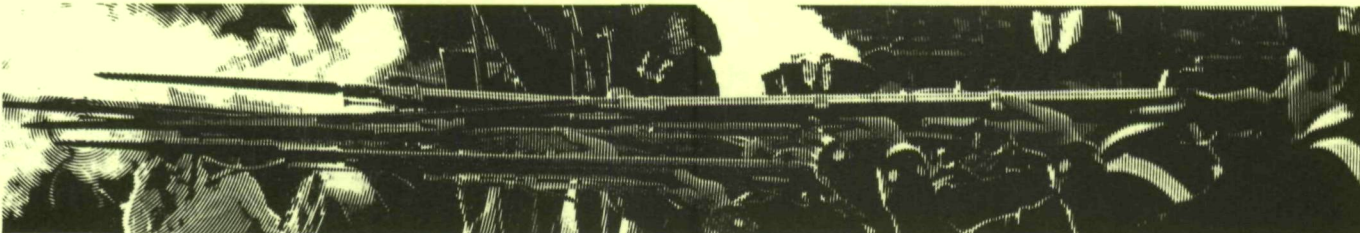
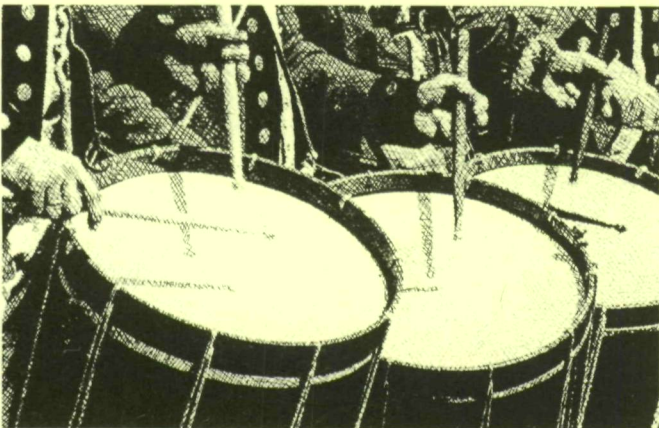
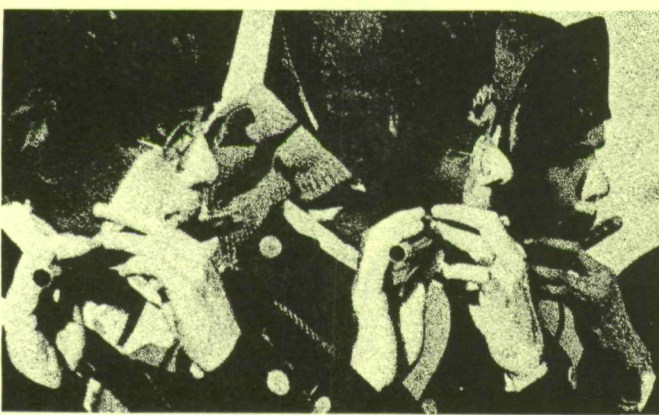
The  
MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS  
AND PARKS

And The  
MARYLAND DIVISION OF TOURISM

*Present the*  
FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT  
"MUSKETRY AND MUSIC OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION"

The First Maryland Regiment was organized in early 1777 from the remnants of Smallwood's Maryland Battalion, a unit that had seen active and valorous service throughout the disastrous campaign around New York City in 1776. The Regiment served valiantly with General Washington's Army in Pennsylvania and New Jersey during 1777 and 1778, but its most famous military exploits occurred between 1779 and 1781, while it was serving with the southern army in North and South Carolina. Its courageous deeds against the best British regulars at such battles as Cowpens and Guilford Court House earned the Regiment the epithet "Bayonets of the Revolution."

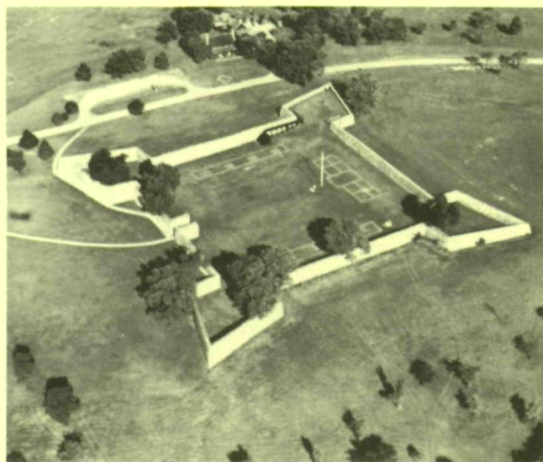
The reactivated First Maryland was organized for the express purpose of honoring the memory of the vital part that Maryland played in the formation of our Republic. It is a voluntary organization, in no way connected with the military, composed of young men. Each member makes his own uniform and equipment.





## HISTORIC FORT FREDERICK

Washington County, Md.



Fort Frederick is the only extant British stone fort of the Colonial period in the United States. This fortification was built in 1756 and was the cornerstone of Maryland's frontier defense.

The fort also saw important service, first as a haven for terrified settlers during Pontiac's Uprising, and then as a prison for British and German soldiers during the Revolutionary War. It was even occupied for a short time at the outbreak of the Civil War. Fort Frederick was, in fact, identified with most of the important events in Maryland's early history.

Unlike the wooden fortifications built along the frontier during the French and Indian War, this structure has withstood the ravages of time. Its massive stone walls stand today as they did two centuries ago; a monument to the farsighted planning of Governor Horatio Sharpe and a magnificent relic of Maryland's rich and proud historic heritage.

## PROGRAM

June 24-25  
July 29-30

August 26-27  
September 23-24

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

**Saturday and Sunday—1:00 to 4:00 p.m.**  
*Including:*

1. Opening Ceremonies: 1:00-1:30
2. Guided Tours to include crafts, music, drills and musketry: 1:30-3:00
3. FORMAL PROGRAM: 3:00-4:00  
SATURDAYS — Indian attack  
SUNDAYS — Music & musketry

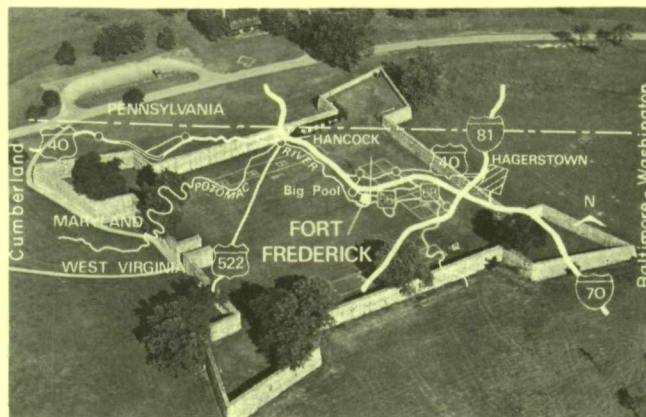
### Special Features

The 7th Annual Governor's Invitational Firelock Match — Sunday, September 24.

### Sunday, October 15th

A special performance entitled: "The American Soldier, 1775-1945." From 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. the visitor will see the uniforms and hear the music of the common soldier through American History.

For information concerning the First Maryland Regiment write: WILLIAM L. BROWN, III, First Maryland Regiment, 2111 Montevideo Road, Jessup, Maryland 21117.



**FORT FREDERICK  
STATE PARK**

Tyler

FROM: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF  
FORESTS AND PARKS  
An Agency of the Department  
of Natural Resources  
State Office Building  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

FOR: IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUBJECT: FORT FREDERICK - A PRIME  
FEATURE FOR THE NATION'S  
BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

For additional information  
Contact W. Everett McLaine  
Public Information Officer  
(301) 267-5768

Annapolis, Md., September 1: Fort Frederick State Park, in Washington County, presents the State of Maryland with a prime opportunity to participate effectively in the Nation's Bicentennial Celebration in 1976, according to Spencer P. Ellis, Director of the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks.

"In the Master Development Plan for this facility of the Department, its significance as a focal point in our State's early history is clearly indicated", Mr. Ellis said.

The master plan points out that Fort Frederick State Park is "one-of-a-kind". "Its locational aspects are excellent for attracting large numbers of people via modern road networks. Its historical aspects are numerous and varied and when brought together offer a unique educational experience. Its environmental qualities contain a faint remnant of the 18th Century."

The plan envisions acquisition of an additional 3,100 acres of land to permit development of adequate recreational opportunities, to serve the tourism and economic development objectives of the State, and to conserve the excellent environmental potential of the river-front area. Following expansion of the State Park from its

present 375 acres, nearly ten miles of Potomac River shoreline will provide additional recreational assets at this facility.

Anticipating that present annual visitation of 150,000 persons will more than double by 1976 and quadruple by the end of the century, the Department of Forests and Parks hopes to complete restoration of the Fort itself, including re-construction of the barracks buildings and other structures of the historic complex. The re-construction would permit garrisoning by the famed First Maryland Regiment, a volunteer, non-paid group of American history enthusiasts who now present during several summer week-ends at Fort Frederick an authentic re-enactment of the music, maneuvers, musketry and other activities associated with Maryland's renowned Revolutionary War contingent.

Other recreational activities suggested in the long range plan for Fort Frederick State Park's development include a lodge and cabin complex, boating, camping, horseback riding, a swimming pool, and possibly a golf course.

The Master Plan states: "Everything that is important in the area is represented in this park - pre-settlement, Indians, the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War and the Civil War; the entire history of westward expansion."

"All of these resources qualify Fort Frederick State Park for proper development; they beg attention for conservation and preservation; they offer opportunities for varied recreational and educational experiences. Fort Frederick will be unequalled elsewhere in Maryland parks for its unique, historical setting."



HISTORICAL RESEARCH OF FORT FREDERICK, MARYLAND

Maryland Department of Forest and Parks

Summer 1970

by George K. Conway

edited by Miss Betsy R. Rankin

*To: Tyler Bastian*

## PREFACE

Main highways always seem to alter their course as time passes; that is why each generation, as it approaches maturity, attempts to rewrite the history of the past. What we are has been shaped by what our forefathers were and by what they did. To know something about our heritage takes us far toward improving our knowledge of ourselves. While history is certainly worth studying for its own sake, as a record of man's struggles and achievements, it can also serve as a tool for those who wish to understand how things have come to be as they are.

Over two centuries of historical development have transpired since the Cumberland valley settlers sought protection within the walls of Fort Frederick. This formidable structure is a reminder to us that other generations also had problems which were difficult to solve but were solvable.

The purpose of this work is to present a compact survey of man's struggle in Western Maryland during the early history of this country, and to indicate the influence that Fort Frederick had on determining the destiny of the Anglo-Saxons in the new world.

What follows is my own work, for better or worse, but I would like to acknowledge here my sincere gratitude and indebtedness to the many persons who have contributed to whatever virtues it possesses. None, however, should be held accountable for its weaknesses.

Mr. William Brown III  
Executive Producer for Maryland Affairs  
Owings Mills, Maryland.

Mr. John Frye  
Hagerstown Public Library  
Hagerstown, Maryland.

Mr. David McKee  
Pinesburg, Maryland.

Mrs. Joseph Michaels  
Big Pool, Maryland.

Mr. Garrett Shank  
Big Pool, Maryland.

Mr. Paul Srecher, Park Superintendent  
Fort Frederick  
Big Pool, Maryland

Miss Betsy R. Rankin, Associate Professor of English  
Allegheny Community College  
Cumberland, Maryland.

Mr. Gerald Sword  
Greenbrier State Park  
Boonsboro, Maryland.

Mr. R. D. Tedrick  
Big Pool, Maryland

## BACKGROUND

In 1632 George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, received a patent from the King of England for a tract of land in the new world which is present-day Maryland. The Calvert family was allowed to govern the province as they chose. A very liberal constitution was written allowing a legislature to be selected by the citizens with certain political rights guaranteed. At the death of George Calvert his son, Cecil, succeeded to his title and appointed his brother, Leonard, as the first governor. Formal possession was taken in 1634 with St. Mary's as the first settlement. The population of Maryland continued to grow to the extent that by 1700 over 150,000 people lived here. Proprietary rights remained in the family of Lord Baltimore until the American Revolution. Frederick Calvert, the last Lord Baltimore, died in 1771.

13

The native Americans were at first indifferent to the arrival of foreigners and shared with them their wealth of game, fish and fowl. This comparative peace and security with the Indians lasted until about 1750. The frontier, never a permanent site in North America, gradually moved westward. Parallel with the English movement westward the French were settling in the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys. The French knew that the English were having success trading with the Indians and this resulted in a duel between two empires over land and the fur trade. Both nations were bent on commercial domination of the world. As French and English rivalry for control of the new world became more intense, the tribes were gradually drawn into an alliance with one or the other European powers. Both nations exploited the Indians who had no idea of the foreign ambitions they were serving.

One of the thirteen English colonies, Virginia, claimed all the land between her western borders and Lake Erie. The Ohio Company, organized to help settle and develop this land, was granted a charter from the King of England in 1749 to settle 500,000 acres of land between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers west of the Alleghenies. In 1750 a small storehouse was built at Will's creek, (Fort Cumberland, Maryland) and in 1751 Colonel Thomas Cresap and an Indian, Nemacolin, laid out a course for a road from Will's creek to the mouth of the Monongahela river. In 1752 a permanent trading post was built at Will's creek by the Ohio Company. English conquest of the west had begun.

The Ohio river is formed at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. George Washington had visited this spot in 1753 and said in his journal that it was "extremely well situated for a fort as it

has the absolute command of both rivers." To protect the fertile Ohio valley from further British penetration the French decided to build a fort at this formidable point in 1754. At about the same time Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia was giving instructions to a Captain Trent to proceed to the forks and construct a fort. Captain Trent had only partially completed his mission when the French attacked, captured the fort, and renamed it Fort Duquesne after the French Governor in Canada. The governor of Virginia sent George Washington to Fort Duquesne with an order for the French to evacuate. The order was refused. In 1754 Washington again made contact with the French (Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania) but was defeated and forced to return to Fort Cumberland. One year later, 1755, a force of British regulars and colonial troops assembled at Alexandria, Virginia under the command of Major-General Edward Braddock for an expedition against Fort Duquesne. Many notable men were with Braddock's army. Among them were George Washington, who was then an aide to the general, Thomas Cresap, Thomas Gage, David Morgan, Horatio Gates, Christopher Gist, and his son, Nathaniel. However Braddock's tactics for fighting in the wilderness led to the disastrous defeat of his army by the French and Indians in the Southwestern part of Pennsylvania. On September 7, 1755 at Fort Cumberland, George Washington took formal command as Commander-in-Chief of all Colonial forces. A formal declaration of war between England and France was declared May 17, 1756. In North America this was referred to as the French and Indian War.

The news of Braddock's defeat sent a chill of terror through the hearts of settlers who had migrated west of Frederick. They knew the Indians, allied with France, would now feel free to move against them and would be incited to do so by the French. Proof of this fear in a



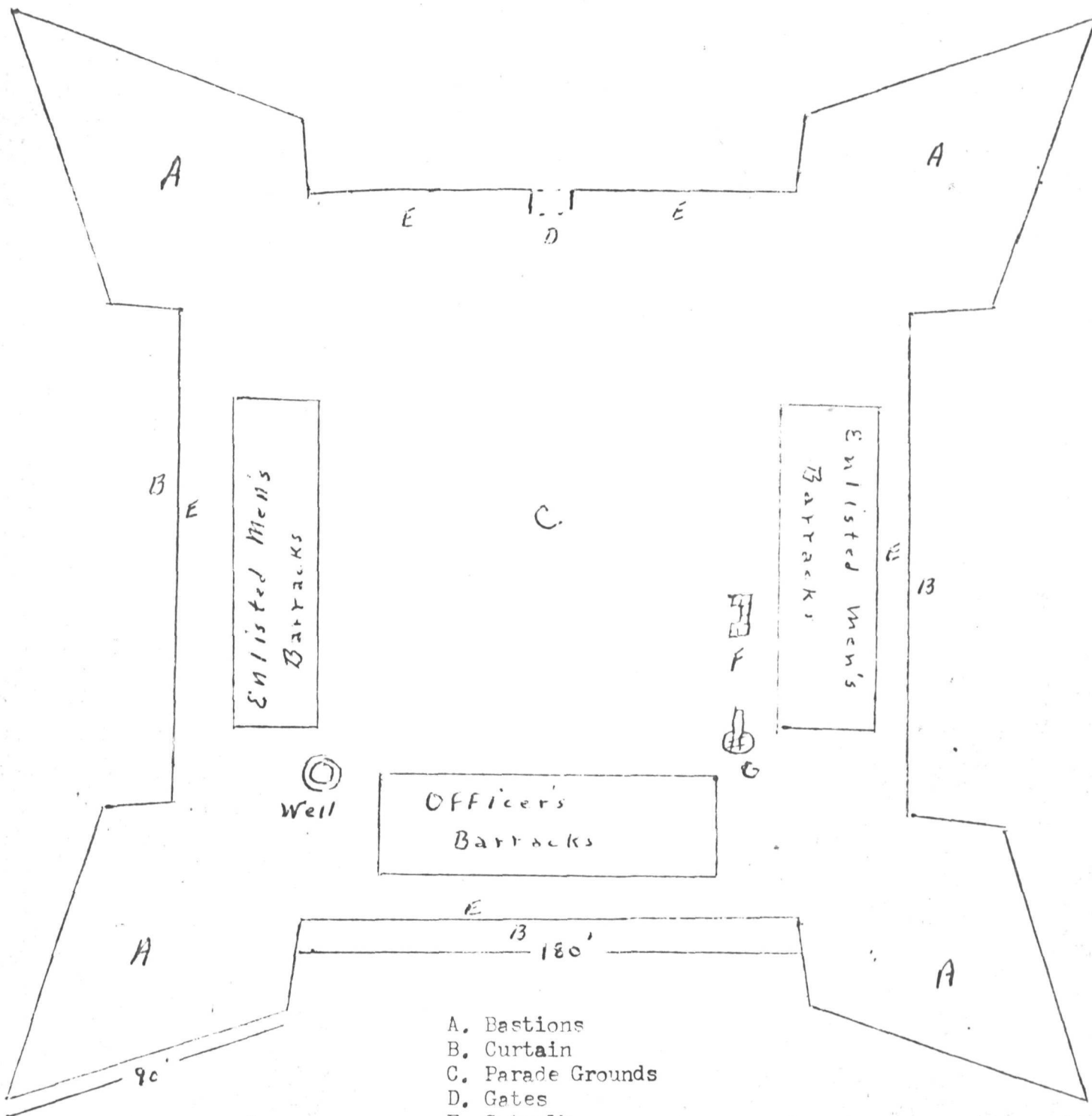
letter written by Henry Brinker, who lived close to the Monocacy river, reported that 350 wagons moving east had passed his place in three days. A letter in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, dated February 24, 1756 presented quite vividly the trials and dangers of Indian attacks to which the settlers were exposed. Border warfare by Indians took place from New York to Virginia.

The defeat of General Edward Braddock, and the ensuing Indian raids in Cumberland valley, brought a strong demand by settlers and land speculators for better protection. Thomas Cresap threatened an armed march on Annapolis if action were not taken. A map of 1736 points out places where small settlements existed in the area. It indicated that the Cumberland valley was more heavily populated than many believe. Governor Sharpe of Maryland, one of the more enlightened colonial governors, saw the necessity for a fort in the area. He faced opposition in the legislature by delegates from the Tidewater counties who were neither threatened by Indians nor did they believe all of the atrocities they heard. However the governor succeeded in getting an appropriation from the legislature.

During colonial times it was customary in Maryland to assign a name for every tract of land for which a patent or title was given. The land for building Fort Frederick consisted of parts from two tracts. The first was granted to Captain Thomas Cresap and called "Skie Thorne" (Patented June 16, 1739, Liber E.E. No. 6, Folio 155 recorded in Annapolis) and the second granted to Peter Johnson called "Johnson's Lot". (Surveyed in 1743, Patented April 7, 1745, recorded in Annapolis in Liber L. G. No. 2, Folio 581 ) On August 19, 1756 Peter and Jacob Cloine sold to Governor Sharpe two tracts of land "Skie Thorne" and "Johnson's Lot"

totaling 149 acres. (Hall of Records August 23, 1756) A release of mortgage on this property was secured from Thomas Cresan. (Hall of Records July 23, 1756) The fort is located near Indian Springs, Maryland on a spur of North Mountain of the Allegheny Range about one-half mile from the Potomac river. One hundred fifty men under the direct supervision of Governor Sharpe started the fort construction in the summer of 1756. At first it was proposed that a log fort be built. However with the burning of Fort Granville in Pennsylvania by Indians it was decided to build a permanent stone fort. At about this same time George Washington was supervising the construction of a fort at Winchester, Virginia named Fort Loudon. He also visited Governor Sharpe at the site of Fort Frederick while it was under construction.

Fort Frederick, named for Frederick Calvert, the last Lord Baltimore, is one of a chain of colonial forts and blockhouses extending from Ticonderoga on the north, along the east of the Alleghenies south to Virginia. Stone was quarried from the area and cement shipped from New York. The walls, approximately seventeen or eighteen feet high, five feet thick at the base and two to three feet thick at the top, enclosed about two acres of land including the four bastions. A single opening twelve feet wide originally had double gates. Each gate was covered across the top with spikes. In each bastion was a sloping mound of earth so that the six-pound cannon could be easily rolled into position. Under this mound of earth was a cave where powder and ball were stored. Along each curtain (the straight section of the wall) was a catwalk which would enable a sentry to patrol from one bastion to the other. Located inside the fort were the officers's quarters, enlisted men's barracks, two wells and in the center the parade grounds. The foundation for the barracks is visible



- A. Bastions
- B. Curtain
- C. Parade Grounds
- D. Gates
- E. Catwalk
- F. Bake oven
- G. Meat Storage room — ?

today and indicate by their width and depth that the barracks were of log or frame structure. In front of the one barracks is the foundation of an old-time bake oven. From a military perspective the fort was invincible in the 13th century which is probably why no major engagement took place there.

The fort was built to accommodate 200 men, and the first troops arrived in August, 1756 under the command of Captain John Dagworthy. They were transferred from Fort Cumberland. To pay for the construction of Fort Frederick a double tax was imposed on Roman Catholics and a special tax on unmarried men graded in accordance with their means. Political reasons for building the fort were to create a feeling of safety for those who were already there and to encourage others to migrate to Western Maryland. The greater the safety, the greater the demand for land. The greater the demand, the greater the value of the land.

A letter to Governor Sharpe, dated September 10, 1756 from Alexander Beall, (Archives of Maryland, 1755-1756) stated that at this time the walls along the curtain at Fort Frederick had been completed as follows: the northwest curtain with timbers seven and one-half feet high, northeast curtain with timbers six feet high, the southwest with stone seven and one-half feet high, and the southeast curtain about five feet high to the gate. The timbers were also ready for the officers barracks. The letter also indicated that 30,000 bricks have been molded. Also, the archives of 1755-1756 stated that the lower house had passed a resolution stating ..... "and be it further enacted that a sum of money, not exceeding 2,400 pounds be applied towards completing the fort, now erecting on the frontier called Fort Frederick and for the payment of subsistence of the men already garrisoned there." In an address to the House of Delegates

dated December 15, 1757 we find the following ..... "Near the sum of 6000 pounds has been expended in purchasing the ground belonging to, and constructing Fort Frederick, and though we have not any extra information what sum may still be wanting to complete it, if it ever should be thought proper to be done" .... These references indicate that it probably took several years to complete construction. A letter by Governor Sharpe in August 1756 saying that the fort was well advanced so that the garrison was well covered has led some to believe that the fort was completed at this time.

During 1757 records gave an account of the killing and scalping of a number of settlers who failed to reach the security of the fort. A party of about 50 Indians commanded by a French captain had instructions to capture the fort and blow up the magazines. However they were met and defeated by Captain Jeremiah Smith and a Captain Lewis. Also at this time Fort Cumberland was reopened and Captain Dagworthy and his men were transferred to this post. He was replaced at Fort Frederick by Captain Alexander Beall.

3. In 1758 Fort Frederick became the prime rendezvous point for General Forbes as the British prepared another expedition against the French at Fort Duquesne. In a letter to Brigadier-General Stanwix, dated April 10, 1758 George Washington advised against the use of the fort as a staging area for General Forbes' expedition. Washington based this conviction on the belief that it would be impossible for carriages and wagons to move westward through the wilderness and stated that most of the people in the area had left because of Indian attacks.

The Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended the French and Indian War (Seven Years War) and gave to Great Britain all of the territory east of the

Mississippi river from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay. For a brief period of time the fort was then leased for thirty pounds a year to Henry Heintzman a farmer.

The best organized Indian uprising of the 18th century was the rebellion of the tribes of the Ohio valley and Great Lakes regions led by the Ottawa chieftan, Pontiac. This took place in 1763 after the French and Indian war was concluded. The attacks were so severe that ten British forts were captured, and the region beyond the Appalachian Mountains was closed to settlement by Royal edict. Once again settlers in the Cumberland valley looked to Fort Frederick for protection. With Pontiac's eventual defeat, the Ohio river became the western boundary between the white and red races.

During the American Revolution Fort Frederick was commanded by Moses Rawlings and was used to house English and Hessian (German) prisoners. The Hessians were mercenaries hired by the English to fight against the colonists. Many of them remained in the area after the war. The last British prisoners were ordered there by General George Washington after Cornwallis' army had surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. Almost 3000 prisoners were kept here at various times. The British wanted to send supplies to the prisoners but it was denied by Washington who feared treachery. It was at this time that the earth was believed to have been removed from the bastions to prevent the prisoners from escaping.

source 33 ( A small village of about 18 houses, including a tavern, trading post and blacksmith shop, were located around the fort during the revolution. The main road leading west to the fort from Hagerstown followed closely along what is now route 56. At the close of the Revolutionary War and as Maryland became a state with Thomas Johnson as its first governor, the land around the fort was offered at public sale and bought for \$375.00 ?

by Robert Johnson of Frederick County. The deed was executed May 25, 1797 and acreage listed at ninety-nine and one-half acres. (Recorded in Liber K, Folio 522. Washington County, Maryland.)

The American Civil War was a convulsion of great magnitude which tore the nation apart and put it back together in a new and strange way. Fort Frederick was once again called into service and Colonel Kenly was placed in command. Daily patrols were sent along the railroad and canal to protect them from Confederate sabotage. Several skirmishes took place with forces from the south. A hole was knocked in the wall and a cannon was placed there for added protection.

Nathan Williams, a colored man and former slave, was given the tract of land in 1860 (Deed dated August 30, 1860 recorded Liber I. N. 15, Folio 215, Washington County, Maryland) by his owner Mr. Robert Johnson. According to the local natives the colored people held picnics and dances within the fort on the 1st of July and other holidays. A colored band from Clearspring participated. Also at one time a barn was built in one corner and the fort enclosure was used as a barnyard. In 1910 Nathan Williams' son, who inherited the property, lost it to Jesse O. Snyder because of financial difficulties. In December, 1910, the land was offered for sale at the court house in Hagerstown, Maryland and purchased by Homer J. Cavanaugh for \$7,364.25. A bill was introduced in the Maryland senate in 1912 for the purchase of the fort and in 1914 a cash payment was offered to the owner but he declined to sell. On December 30, 1922 the state of Maryland purchased ..... all those tracts or parts of tracts of land known as "Skie Thorne", "Johnson's Lot", and "Kindness Enlarged" from Homer J. Cavanaugh for \$12,000. In 1934 the Civilian Conservation Corps



sent about 200 men to start work on the restoration of the fort and the park area which includes 279 acres today. Stones had to be hauled in to replace those that were missing, and the top soil in and around the fort was sifted for artifacts. A home for the park superintendent, a museum, and a picnic area were built and developed. Since 1925 the Department of Forests and Parks instituted forest plantations, and in 1931 fifty six acres of reforestation were presented to the state by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The stand consists of Douglas fir, red and white pine, tulip poplars, and locust trees. The DAR also presented four Civil War cannon to Fort Frederick on May 2, 1931.

Tradition relates that pockmarks in the walls were the results of firing squads. However the fort was used at various times for marksmanship by competing groups during the early 20th century. Darker sections along the upper portions of the walls are sections that were restored by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Lower sections that have a clay like appearance are the original walls held together with the old mortar. This consisted largely of lime, clay and some animal hair. A Commissary-Generals report, from the archives of Maryland said that when the fort was abandoned, area settlers stripped the floors and windows from the barracks, gates and catwalk.

Fort Frederick, the only British pre-Revolutionary War fort standing in the United States, is a visual reminder of a period in history that saw the French and Indian world in America disappear before the supremacy of an Anglo-Saxon civilization.

## RESOURCES

Allegany Community College  
Cumberland, Maryland.

Allegany County Public Library  
Maryland Room  
Cumberland, Maryland.

Enoch Pratt Library  
Maryland Room  
Baltimore, Maryland.

Hall of Records  
Annapolis, Maryland.

Washington County Board of Education  
Hagerstown, Maryland.

Washington County Court House  
Land Records Office  
Hagerstown, Maryland.

Washington County Public Library  
Western Maryland Room  
Hagerstown, Maryland.

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authority of Congress. United States Library of Congress.

## FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK

### DEMAND AND USE DATA

The present maximum annual visitor capacity at Fort Frederick State Park is only 142,800. This capacity is now saturated and the demands for recreation opportunity will continue to rise very rapidly. The expected population increase and the additional demands generated by more people make the addition of new facilities mandatory. The new facilities planned for this park will help meet the needs in this area and will bring many more visitors to the park.

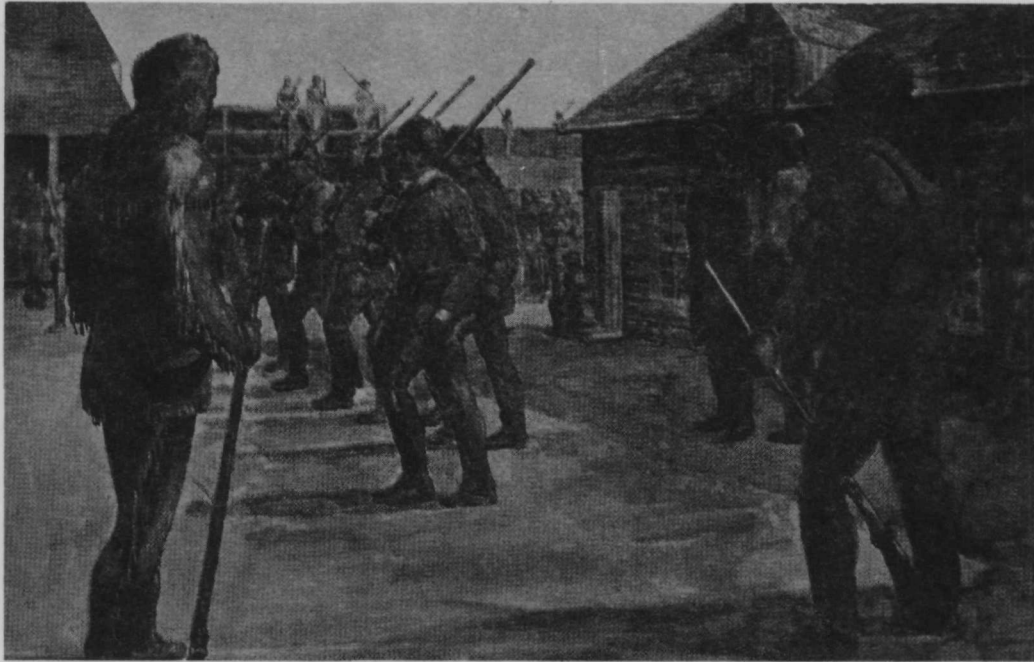
The proximity of Fort Frederick State Park to Baltimore and Washington (90 minutes drive on Interstate 70), the available land for expansion, and the suitability of this land for recreational development will make Fort Frederick State Park the most significant water related recreation resource of the upper Potomac River.

Fort Frederick State Park, as planned, can accommodate an annual attendance of 1,500,000 visitors. Fort Frederick State Park when fully developed will be a major recreational resource and historical attraction on the Potomac River and will be the major recreation facility in Washington County.

### FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK DESIGN LOAD AND PROJECTED DAILY CAPACITY

<u>Area</u>	<u>Visitors</u>
Historic Interpretation (Fort Complex)	3,240
Picnicking	4,100
Camping	3,100
Lodge and Cabin Complex	1,080
Golf Course — 18 holes	350
Riding Stables	200
Educational and Natural Environmental Area	450
Boating	<u>180</u>
	12,700

#1.00



# **Fort Frederick**

## **Defender of our Heritage**



## FOREWARD

The story of Fort Frederick, Washington County, Maryland is so much the history of Western Maryland, and more specifically Washington County, that it is justifiable that a true History should be presented.

In 1756, Fort Frederick was built on the Western Frontier of the British Colony of Maryland as a first line of defense against the French and their Indian Allies. The Fort served as a refuge for all residents of Western Maryland during the remaining years of the French and Indian War. Again, the Fort served as a refuge for white settlers during the Pontiac uprising of 1763. Fort Frederick was left to fall into disrepair until the American Revolution, at which time the Fort was used as a detainment center for captured British soldiers. The Hessian mercenaries, who were detained there, for the most part remained in Western Maryland where their descendants remain today. The Fort was used again during the Civil War because of its strategic position along the C & O Canal.

The Fort again fell into disrepair, and for a time was used as a barnyard. The General Assembly in 1892 felt that the Fort deserved a better fate and allocated funds, after an extensive study, in 1912. The Fort was purchased, and during the New Deal was reconstructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps to its present form.

Surely it would be somewhat unreasonable for the State Government, at this time, to permit the surrounding lands to fall out of public ownership, and into the hands of people who would exploit the park area thus depriving the Maryland citizenry of one of their most historic and recreational areas.

A HISTORY OF FORT FREDERICK

BY

PHILLIP McLAUGHLIN

The only original example of the many Forts built during the French and Indian War is Fort Frederick in Washington County, Maryland. Fort Frederick lies about 15 miles west of Hagerstown and 3½ miles south of the old national road, U.S. Route 40, near the town of Indian Springs, Maryland.

This position was chosen for the Fort by Governor Horatio Sharpe, the colonial governor of Maryland in 1756, because of its strategic command of the Potomac River and its situation on a plateau of North Mountain.

Following the defeat of the regular British forces under General Edwin Braddock on the Monongahela July 9, 1755, the Western parts of the British colonies were plunged into a period of terror and atrocity at the hands of the Indians and their French allies. It was reported in the Maryland Gazette in the fall of 1755 that

"Many persons in Frederick County have recently been murdered. Families on the Tonoloway Creek were killed and their homes burned. In the back parts which are thinly settled, upward of twenty plantations were laid waste in four days. It is necessary to arm and fortify, for the Indians and French are making raids within 100 miles of Annapolis." (1)

Another view of the time said something similar:

"The war upon the defenseless settlers of this county (Frederick) was so ferocious that for a time scarcely a white person



was left west of South Mountain. All had fled to the older settlements for safety and were pursued by parties of Indians within 80 miles of Baltimore." (2)

The Maryland Gazette, printed at Annapolis, was full of such articles throughout 1755 and 1756. These were generally letters of desperate people. One such letter from Joseph Mayhew said in part

"We are in the greatest distress here. Besides a shortage of our crops, we are full of people who have been obliged to leave their plantations to avoid falling into the hands of the savages. Last Friday the Indians killed three men in the gap of the mountain, and we have certain accounts that there is a large body of Indians who we expect to fall upon this settlement. This day we have an account that three or four persons have been killed by the savages near the State line. We don't know what to do; it is hard to give up our livings and yet, if we are not assisted, it will be the best we have to expect. The people about ten or twelve miles beyond us have left their plantations upon this alarm." (3)

When Joseph Mayhew was writing the last letter, steps were being taken by the Maryland Assembly to raise funds for the construction of a series of blockhouses along the frontier. It was the Colonial Governor, Horatio Sharpe, who took up the task of constructing adequate protection of the citizens living in the western part of his state and those close by. On May 5, 1756, Sharpe wrote to Lord Baltimore explaining the situation on the western frontier of the state:

"If we do nothing for the protection of the frontier, God knows what will be the consequence. Conococheague is already our most western settlement and if the inhabitants of that part of the country do not stand their

ground, and I think there is little probability of their doing so, I believe one might foretell that all the part of Frederick County that lies beyond Fredericktown\* will be abandoned before December. "Captain Mercer of the Virginia regiment, with a detachment of sixty men from Fort Cumberland was fallen upon and defeated a fortnight ago this side of Fort Cumberland. Two of Captain Dagworthy's Company that were with the above-mentioned detachment were found tied to trees and their bodies horribly mangled. It is supposed that they were tied while living and put to a most cruel death. Ensign Bacon was scalped as he was returning from Colonel Cresaps' to the fort: and one of Cresaps' sons, who put himself at the head of a party of volunteers and went in pursuit of the Indians is also killed." (4)

Because of such events, it was judged necessary to build structures to protect the settlers of the western areas. In Maryland the West had been protected by Fort Cumberland, at what is now Cumberland, Maryland. Fort Cumberland had been the base of supply for General Braddock's disastrous campaign in 1755. In 1756 Fort Cumberland was found to be, as were most of the British forts at the time, dangerously too far removed in advance of the lines of defense. Fort Cumberland was not situated on a site of easy defense, nor did it protect any of the settlements in the area. Thus, the Maryland Assembly allocated the sum of 6,000 pounds sterling for the construction and maintenance of a Fort on the North Mountain. (Fairview Mountain). The Fort was to be named after Frederick Calvert, the Lord Proprietary of Maryland, and the last Lord Baltimore.

\*Everything lying within the State of Maryland West of Fredericktown in 1756 was in Frederick County.

No sooner was the money allocated than Governor Sharpe wrote to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia:

"I am about to proceed to the North Mountain which is our extreme limit, to put our frontiers also in a better posture of defense and to have a Fort constructed there, as agreed to by act of the assembly. My presence there will, I apprehend, be absolutely necessary until the work is pretty far advanced, all our men being raw and undisciplined and all our officers ignorant of everything that relates to fortifications or places of defense. Engineers are not to be had." (5)

Sharpe's own qualifications as an engineer are vague; however, he arrived at North Mountain with a force of one hundred and fifty men and cement to lay stone. The cement is important in the history of Fort Frederick because, with it, Sharpe built a stone fort that could withstand the elements as well as attack. Earlier, in 1756, Fort Granville at Juniata, Pennsylvania had been attacked and its wooden walls burned down leaving the British garrison and settlers to the mercy of the Indians. The Indians had little mercy.

Luckily for Sharpe, the stone for the Fort was in supply in the area. The limestone was cut and placed in trenches that formed the foundations for the Fort, the barracks, and at least one well. The walls of the Fort were built seventeen feet up from the foundations. They were four feet thick at the base and another two feet thick at the top. The Fort proper enclosed one and one half acres, wherein were built three barracks to quarter the colonial troops stationed there. The general shape of the Fort was rectangular with the bastions projecting like spearheads beyond the four corners. The northeast and southwest bastions were larger than the other two as here the powder magazines were

dug into the ground. The bastions were filled with earth to strengthen the slanted walls. In each bastion a six pound cannon was placed thus affording cannon fire from at least two guns during an attack. Around the walls, running from bastion to bastion, were catwalks for patrolling sentries and to permit rifle fire from all angles.

The barracks were one-and-a-half story structures made of rough hewn logs and timbers. The foundations of the barracks were of stone. Governor Sharpe had brought with him bricks but there were not enough to build the barracks, so these were used for the chimney on the fireplaces. The barracks could comfortably house two hundred men and their supplies.

While at Fort Frederick, Governor Sharpe was visited by Colonel George Washington, commanding the Virginia militia, who informed Sharpe that a strong Fort was being built by Virginians at Winchester, Virginia. Washington recommended that Sharpe remove the troops at Fort Cumberland and station them at the new Fort Frederick. Sharpe sent a message to Colonel John Dagworthy, who was commanding Fort Cumberland, and instructed him to abandon this position and move back to Fort Frederick. It had taken until the Winter of 1757 to complete the new Fort, and Sharpe remained at the Fort all during the construction period. Sharpe left in early 1757 when the finishing touches were to be added to the fort. Colonel Dagworthy and two hundred men stayed at the Fort for the next two years. During this time the English, who had been seeking an alliance with the Cherokee Indians, were visited by a Cherokee chief, Wahachey, and sixty of his braves. The Indians camped at the Fort, and sent envoys to Governor Sharpe who had returned to Annapolis to enter into a treaty against the western tribes and the French who also were

the Cherokee's enemies. A treaty was signed at Fort Frederick which gave the British an Indian ally for the duration of the French and Indian Wars.

The second expedition against Fort Duquesne under General John Forbes was planned and prepared for at Fort Frederick. The fate of Braddock's first expedition that resulted in his defeat was carefully avoided as the British troops were trained by the backwoodsmen at the Fort. Supplies and the rendezvous of troops making up the attacking forces were all assembled in 1758 at Fort Frederick. Governor Sharpe was again there, as were Colonels George Washington and Dagworthy. The famous pioneer and ranger, Thomas Cresap, who lived just north of present-day Hagerstown, was there training the troops in the arts of Indian warfare. Cresap's training proved successful as Duquesne fell to the British, and for a time there was no more trouble on the frontier. Captain Alexander Beall was left in command of a garrison until the Treaty of Paris in 1762, when the Fort was leased to a farmer, Henry Heintzman. Governor Sharpe, however, realized that there was no real assurance of peace, and retained the right to occupy the Fort again if hostilities broke out.

After the Treaty of Paris, peace was of short duration for the settlers of Western Maryland. Pontiac, an influential and powerful chief, combined with the western tribes who had allied themselves previously with the French, and carried out an uprising all along the colonial frontier. This brutal and horrible period marked the second use of Fort Frederick. Over 700 settlers flocked to the Fort for protection during this period.

As it was during the French and Indian War, local officers commanded the garrison at the Fort. Among those were Colonel Joseph Chapline, later the founder of Sharpsburg, Maryland, and Captain Jonathan Hager, a commissary officer, who later founded Hagerstown, Maryland. During the Pontiac uprising close communication was kept with the British garrison at Fort Littleton, in nearby Pennsylvania. In this manner the two outposts offered a maximum of protection to the beleaguered settlers. Constant patrols had action with the Indians, but due to the patrolling, Fort Frederick was never directly assaulted. This fact is ample tribute to the watchful men who manned the post and to those who selected this strategic site.

During the Pontiac uprising a legend was made at Fort Frederick, and it had to do with a Miss Cecelia Markham, "The Angel of Fort Frederick". Miss Markham was the daughter of a London merchant betrothed to a young surveyor who had come to America to make his fortune. When her parents died, Cecelia decided to come to America to join her lover. Arriving at Annapolis, she was told by friends that Mr. Beldsoe, her betrothed, could be found in the vicinity of Fort Frederick. Cecelia set out at once for the Fort Frederick area, going by way of Frederick and then to Williamsport. At the time, the terror of the Pontiac rebellion was at its peak, and Cecelia could find no one to take her the remaining miles to Fort Frederick. Undaunted, Cecelia crossed the Potomac River to the Virginia side and proceeded alone. When she reached the Fort, she found the river between her and her destination. Being too weary to retrace her steps, she decided to swim across the river. The sentinels from the Fort saw the dark-haired girl in the water, and thinking that she was an Indian spy, were on the bank when she reached

it. They were very surprised to find her one of their own race, and of the opposite sex. On reaching the Fort, Cecelia learned that Beldsoe was not there. Her wish to continue the search in the wilderness was listened to by the commander of the Fort, but then denied due to the danger of the Indians. The commander, however, offered his services in trying to locate her lover.

Miss Markham, being well educated, devoted her time to the education of the children huddled at the post. She began to teach, giving sewing lessons, and teach music to both young and old alike. Soon the morale of the settlers was very high, and Cecelia was nicknamed "The Angel of Fort Frederick".

Finally, Beldsoe was located and came to the Fort to see Cecelia. The couple planned their wedding to be in a church in Annapolis, but when the people at the Fort objected to the plan, the ceremony was held at the Fort. Shortly thereafter, the couple left the Fort to return to their native England.

The Pontiac rebellion ended and so did the era of British control over Fort Frederick. With the Revolution, the Fort was used by the soldiers of the colonies against the English and their Indian allies. The Fort was still the center of protection for the settlers against Indian raids until the American victory at Saratoga in 1777. Fort Frederick was then given a new role as the center for the detainment of prisoners of war. It was chosen for this task as it was far enough away from the fighting during the American Revolution, and the local population was thought to be loyal to the patriotic cause.

After the defeat of General Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777, some hundreds of Hessian soldiers who had been rented to the English King by



Frederick the Great were taken prisoner and interned at Fort Frederick. Some of these Hessians were permitted to work and stay on nearby farms as the German speaking farmers of the district could use the help and the Fort's crowding would be lessened. During this experiment, some of the prisoners attempted to induce the farmers to aid in an escape plot. The plan was laid out by some local Tories, men who were still loyal to England. The troops were to be given weapons in hopes that their military training might again aid the English cause and secure Western Maryland for England. The plot failed, as a note, giving all the details, was taken to Frederick town and delivered to the wrong person, a loyal American, who turned it over to the commander of the Fort, Colonel Moses Rawlings. Colonel Rawlings and his men kept a more strict observance over the prisoners after that, and all the captives were brought to the inside of the Fort.

Most of the prisoners interned at the Fort were Hessians, as mentioned before; however, the Englishmen held at the Fort represented some of the finest regiments of the British Army. They were as follows:

- The 42nd Regiment - Black Watch
- The 71st Regiment - Frazier's Highlanders
- The 17th Regiment
- The 33rd Regiment (6)

At one time there were over 1,100 men confined inside the Fort. It was at this point that the catwalks were removed and the bastions emptied of their earth so that the prisoners could not escape. Log huts were constructed on the parade ground, which, in addition to the barracks, housed the prisoners. Watch towers were built on the outside of the Fort.

With the Treaty of Paris being ratified by the Congress of the United States then meeting in the Maryland State House at Annapolis

on January 14, 1784, those prisoners not already paroled, exchanged or escaped were set free. Many of the Hessian and British troops remained in Washington County and the surrounding area, their descendants making up the present population.

With the War of Independence over and the Westward frontiers well beyond Maryland, the Maryland General Assembly sold the Fort property at public auction on September 5, 1791 to Robert Johnson for \$1,800. The property was used as a farm, and the walls of the Fort were permitted to fall into disrepair. The barracks and huts were stripped of their windows, doors and floor planks. The chimneys were knocked down, and the wooden buildings set afire as a quick method of obtaining nails, a costly item in those days.

Later in 1857, the Fort came into the possession of Nathan Williams, a freedman, whose grandmother as a slave had taken refuge in the Fort during the Pontiac uprising. It was Williams who tore down one corner of the Fort to build a barn. The resulting enclosed walled-in area provided him with a farmyard.

With the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861 Fort Frederick was again occupied by an army. The First Maryland Regiment U.S.A. under the command of General John R. Kenley occupied the Fort. Because of its situation as a strategic point along the C & O Canal and the B & O Railroad lines west, the Fort was a headquarters for the protection of the Potomac River boundary. Frequent skirmishes between pickets occurred during those early years.

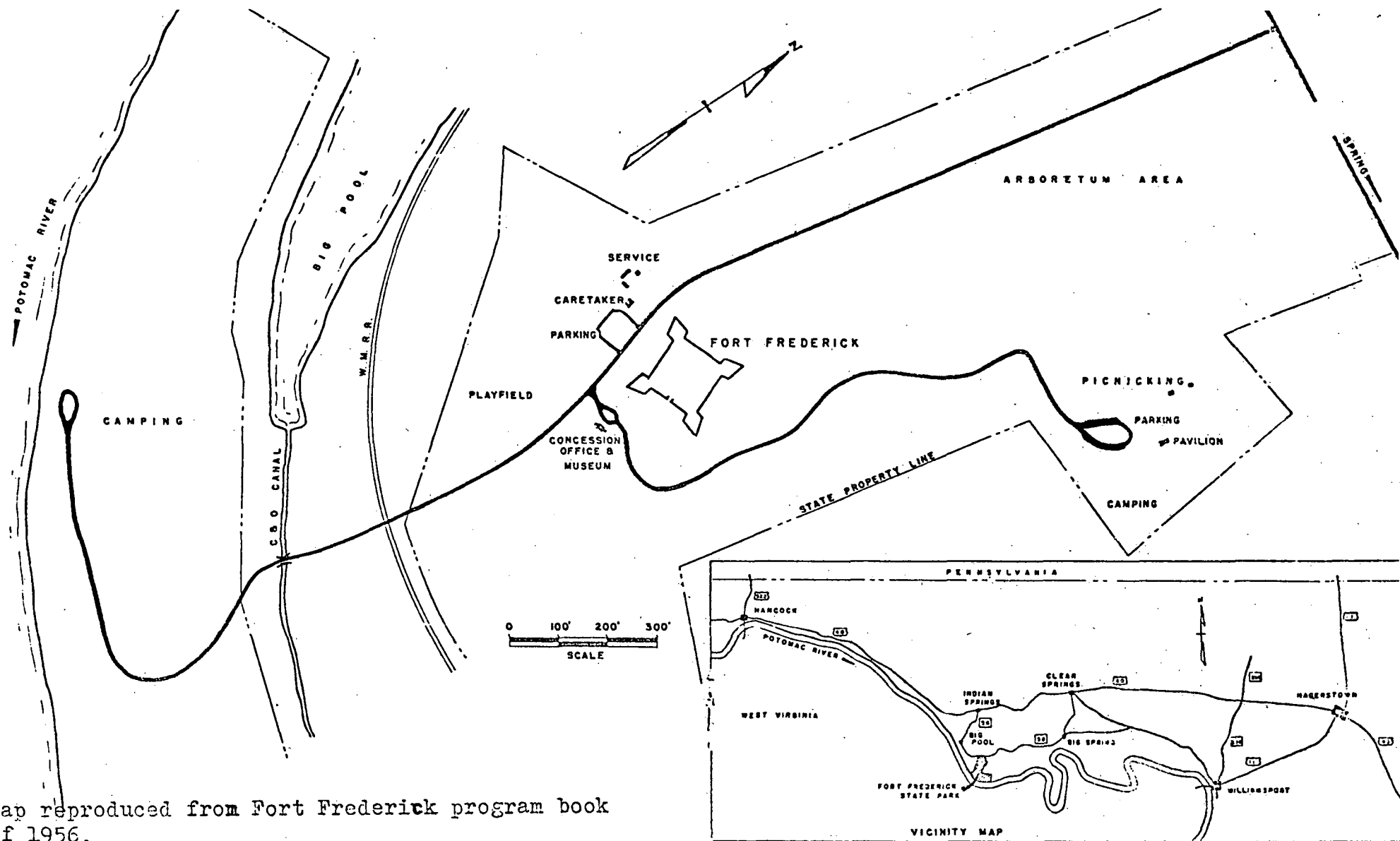
"During the whole of 1861 and 1862 frequent attempts were made by the enemy (Confederate forces) to drive the companies and detachments of the regiment (The First Maryland Regiment U.S.A.) from their posts on the

Cherry Run, on the 25th of December 1861, and then at Dam No. 5, but in every instance the Confederates failed to accomplish their purpose. Company "H" under the command of Captain Benjamin H. Schley garrisoned the Fort." (7)

During this occupation by the First Maryland Regiment a hole was broken in the South wall and a cannon placed there to control movements along the railroad and canal. When the First Maryland Regiment was called back to defend Washington in 1862, the Fort had fulfilled its last use as a military post.

The Fort again sank into disrepair after the Civil War. Approximately 100 years after its sale to private ownership, the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1892, considered a joint resolution that urged the recovery of the historic site with the idea of a state property or park. At that time the property was recommended as a permanent camping ground for the State Militia. Still later, in 1904, the Legislature appointed a committee "to make a report." In 1912, with the endorsement of the Washington County Historical Society, the Legislature allocated \$8,500 to the State Board of Forestry for the acquisition of the Fort Frederick area, but the funds were found to be insufficient. Finally, in 1922, the State acquired the Fort with 190 acres; today this historic area encompasses only 279 acres. (See map next page.)

The fortifications were in disrepair when the State of Maryland again gained control of the land. Interest in making the site an historical attraction grew and, in 1934, restoration of the walls and bastions was begun by the Civilian Conservation Corps, an organization that recruited young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five to work in the country side protecting and developing reservoirs, watersheds, forests and parks. With this Federal aid came a National Park historian,



Map reproduced from Fort Frederick program book of 1956.

Charles Porter, who worked closely with Dr. Stanley Parellis, a professor at Yale University and noted authority on the French and Indian War. These two men did a series of excavations in and around the Fort discovering the foundations of the barracks, the remnants of the magazines and one of the wells that provided water for the Fort. It is of note that to date only one well has been uncovered. Mr. Porter and Dr. Parellis were working at a disadvantage because there is no plan of the Fort in any place of reference. The restoration of the inside of the Fort by the Civilian Conservation Corps was therefore somewhat hindered by the lack of blueprints. The following projects were completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and they reflect the present state of the Fort area:

1. The walls were completely restored.
2. One bastion was filled with dirt, and a cast-iron six pound cannon was placed on a reproduction carriage in the original position in that bastion.
3. A small portion of the curtain wall and catwalk were reproduced following a plan of the catwalks at Fort Ontario, New York, another French and Indian War fort, but not the original like Fort Frederick.
4. The original well, the only one found during the excavations, was rebuilt.
5. The foundations for the barracks, uncovered by archeologists, were capped with stone.
6. A combination gift shop and museum was built outside the fort to accommodate visitors. The only other information for visitors was a cast-iron plaque placed inside the fort by the Maryland Historical Society.
7. As everything at the time was Civil War oriented, the Daughters of the Confederacy presented the fort with a twelve pound Napoleon cannon, the type used during the Civil War. This was placed in the breach in the south wall. (8)

NOTE: The Fort Frederick garrison during the Civil



War was the First Maryland Regiment U.S.A. (Not C.S.A.)

This restoration, while serving the purpose of again erecting these historical walls, failed by much to complete the work of fully restoring the Fort. Fort Frederick has been left standing in the half restored state for over thirty years, and it leaves much to be desired as an historic site. All share the view of "The Fort Frederick Inc. Project" that the Fort and the surrounding area holds much potential for a wild-life refuge and large state park. It is urgent that the State of Maryland do something about this area as developers are appearing with preliminary plans for a housing development as of April, 1971. The project itself would cost money, and in all probability a good deal of it. However, this paper has adequately shown the historic significance of the site. The recreational facilities that are presently within the area of the park that are now developed leave much to be desired. There could be horse back riding, hiking, and many more camping facilities. In the report on Fort Frederick put out by the State of Maryland Department of Forests and Parks in November, 1970, it was said of the park:

"Its present 279 acres do not adequately serve now or those anticipated in the future. Today the park hosts nearly 150,000 visitors annually. Many come to see the Fort and museum, others to picnic, camp or fish. These activities have been known to conflict on summer days." (9)

### "THE FORT FREDERICK PROJECT"

The State of Maryland Department of Forests and Parks made a report in November of 1970 that explained the advantages of further developing the Fort Frederick State Park. This report said in part that the possibilities of Fort Frederick as a tourist attraction were great, and that the present facilities were inadequate to meet the number of people who will be coming to Fort Frederick. The advantages to Washington County as a tourist spot were presented, and found to merit sufficient development of existing facilities. The report said:

"Washington County must exploit its natural scenery to better advantages. The touring motorists must be able to see more. This means opening up additional views, and then making them more attractive. Measures must be taken to prevent destroying of the landscape through persuasion, zoning controls, scenic easements and, above all, cultivation of local pride.  
(10)

This local pride can also be defined as the possibilities for profit through the tourist trade. The State of Maryland first must provide the land for the activities that now go on around the Fort to be moved elsewhere. The Fort's environment would be kept in an 18th century setting. This environment would be enhanced by the presence of a garrison to man the Fort during the summer months, and present a series of authentic programs to both entertain and educate the tourists. The report refers to the Fort Frederick Project, Inc. which systematically visited all of the garrisoned Forts both in the United States and Canada in 1965. Besides gaining information that clearly favored the Forts presenting garrisons that put on drills, the Fort Frederick group collected information on the construction of buildings and facilities.

The State of Maryland accepted the report of the group and deter-

mined that it needed to do much to make Fort Frederick a more appealing place:

In order to facilitate proper interpretation of the past with the Fort, it is necessary to undertake:

1. Reconstruction of the enlisted men's barracks in locations originally established.
  2. Reconstruction of catwalks all along the curtain wall, similar to that portion existing now.
  3. A double gate at the sally port. (An original hinge exists).
  4. The three unfilled bastions to be filled with earth similar to the present northwest bastion.
  5. Flagpole, gunmounts, armaments and two powder magazines would have to be rebuilt. One of the magazines must be built to meet present standards and codes to facilitate storing live ammunition to be used in the performances by the garrison.
- (11)

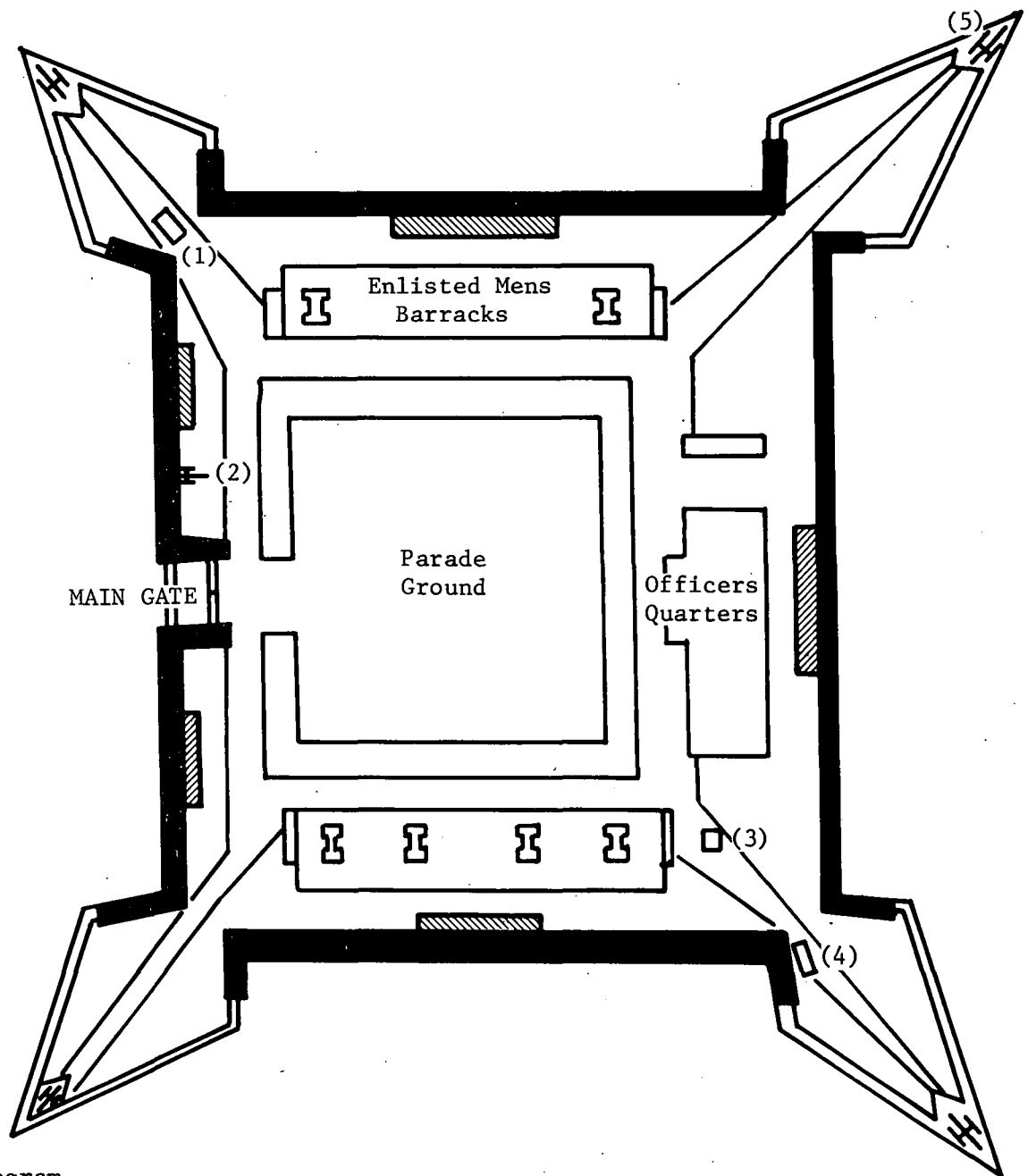
NOTE: (See diagrams following this page.)

Funding for the development of the Fort, if not entirely available at the State level, should be applied for at the Federal level, notably through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Fort Frederick meets the requirements set by the "National Trust for Historic Preservation for Historic Buildings and Sites"; it qualifies for funding through HUD as such.

Along with the above projects a new visitors' center would be built nearby; the old buildings around the Fort would be removed and relocated. The same procedure would be true of the roads around the fort. The cost estimate including buildings, roads, parking and sanitary facilities would exceed half a million dollars.

The First Maryland Regiment or Maryland Line troops who have presented authentic re-enactments of military life at the Fort for the past

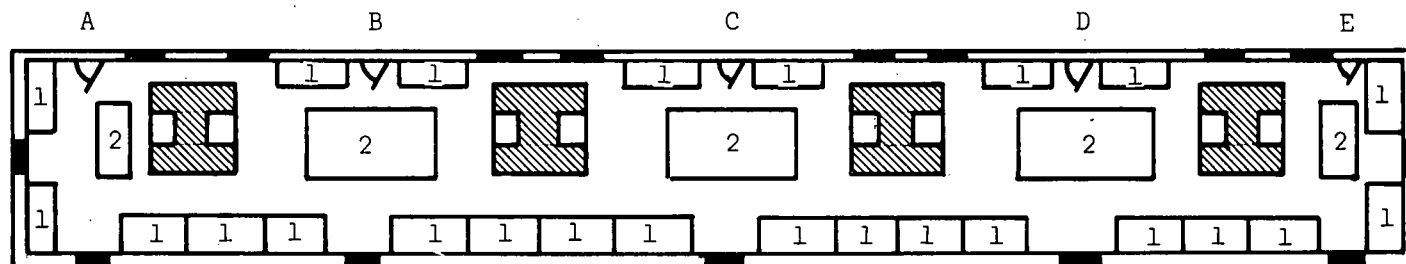
# Diagram of Fort Frederick



## Key to Diagram

 Stairs  
 Catwalks

- 1) Powder Magazine Southwest Bastion
- 2) Cannon placed in South Wall in 1861
- 3) Well found in excavation of 1934
- 4) Powder magazine Northeast Bastion
- 5) Cannon of Revolutionary Period



Floorplan for Enlistedmen's  
Barracks

Fireplaces



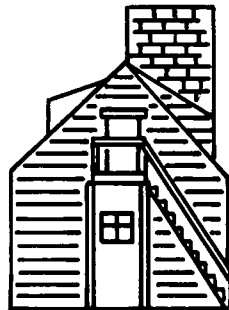
Windows



Beds

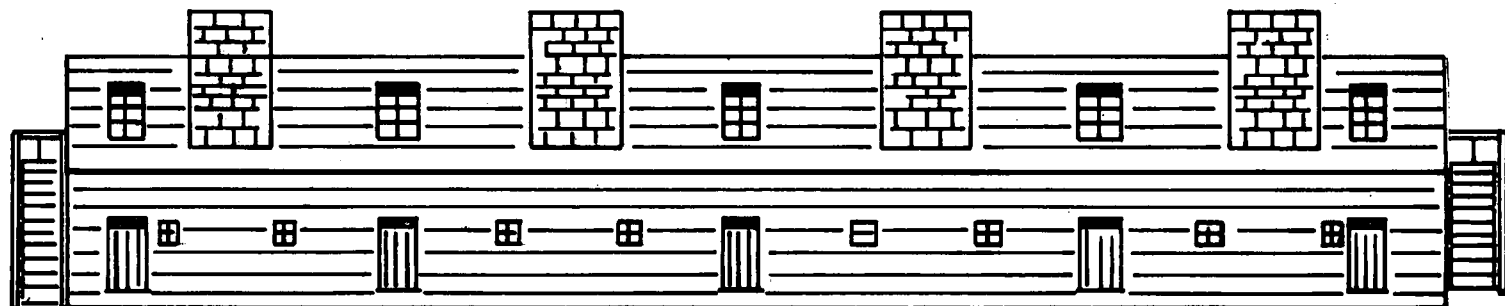


Tables



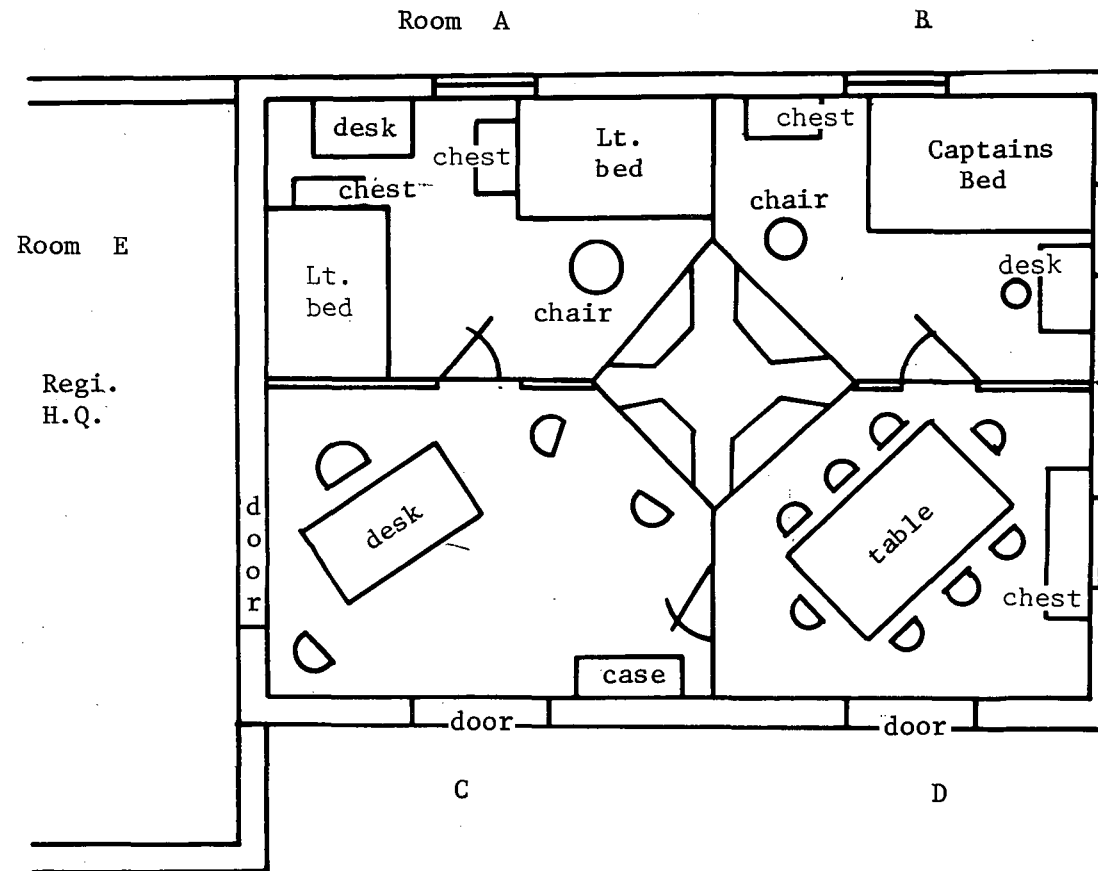
A barracks like this would  
accommodate approximately 92 soldiers

Rooms A & E hold 24 non-coms  
Rooms B, C, D, hold 72 enlisted men



# DETAIL OF OFFICERS QUARTERS

PLAN -D-





few years are the candidates for the garrison. The unit is composed of history buffs and college students who have researched the period of the American Revolution and authentically present the dress, music, crafts and military manual of arms of the Revolutionary period. The retention of this unit to represent and interpret the history of the Fort is highly recommended. The regiment and Fort blend well together as it was the troops of the Maryland Line who defended the Fort during the Civil War. Also, the State of Maryland has its nickname\* due to the courage of the original Maryland Line troops.

During the early years of the American Revolution, the First Maryland Regiment established a name for itself for covering Washington's withdrawal from Long Island. The Maryland Line became the mainstay of the Continental Army again proving themselves at White Plains, Stony Point, Brandywine and at Paulas Hook during Washington's hit and run campaigns around New York and Philadelphia. The Maryland Line troops were well trained and often were the center of the Colonial lines of troops. Washington built his army in the south around the veteran Marylanders.

"It was the Maryland Regiment's ability to stand up to the British troops in hand to hand combat that won them the title of "Bayonets of the Revolution." Maryland was also given the nickname of "The Old Line State" because of their deeds.  
(12)

To be precise, the two brigades under the command of Major Baron Johann de Kalb, a German, consisted of the First, Third, Fifth and Seventh Maryland Regiments in one brigade. The second brigade had the Second, Fourth and Sixth Maryland Regiments with one regiment from

\* The "Old Line State".

Delaware to even things out. The battle of Camden, South Carolina, where de Kalb was killed on August 16, 1780, was saved from a complete rout by the Maryland brigades' ability to fight a rear-guard action, and hold off numerically superior British troops.

Again, in January 1781, the Maryland Line distinguished itself at the battle of Cowpens in Cherokee County, South Carolina. Two months later at Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina, the Maryland Line charged with fixed bayonets into the ranks of advancing crack British guards and turned the attack of the enemy into an American victory.

In the last major battle before Yorktown, Eutaw Springs, the Maryland Line again formed the center of the Colonial lines. The regiment went on to supervise British withdrawal at Charleston, South Carolina, before the city was turned over to the South Carolina militia.

The flag carried into battle by the First Maryland regiment at Cowpens and throughout the Revolution was later carried by Sam Smith's Maryland Militia in defense of Baltimore in the War of 1812. It is the oldest version of the stars and stripes in existence today. The flag is on permanent display at the Maryland State House in Annapolis.

When the Civil War broke out, the First Maryland Regiment was reformed, and served in various versions in both the Confederate and Union Armies. The First Maryland Regiment U.S.A. was, in 1861, assigned to protect the western parts of the state. The Headquarters for this operation was Fort Frederick. Thus the Maryland Regiment did have contact with the Fort and manned it at one point. The Maryland regiment fought throughout the Civil War, and were still in existence at the beginning of the First World War. Today the tradition of those Maryland fighting men lives on in the Reserve and National Guard units around the

state. It is their tradition that is represented best by the First Maryland Regiment, the "Maryland Line."

Besides the troops representing the state of Maryland and its military tradition, there is the land itself. No more beautiful area of Washington County could be shown than the area of Prathers Neck and the upper Potomac Basin. Along the river the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal denotes the Federal relationship to Fort Frederick State Park. The Canal is a National Historic site. This overlapping of parks is an advantage for this particular situation as the combined attractions are almost too much for the tourist to resist. The overall plan for the development of the State Park takes this into account and proposes to extend the area of the State Park in some places on both sides of the canal as far as and including Prathers Neck. This added area would remove much of the cramped situation that is found to occur during the summer months with tourists, campers and sportsmen. It would give Marylanders and tourists alike undisputed access to the Potomac River.

First of all, there would be a definite tourist area connected with the Fort and part of the Canal. Easy access to Interstate 70, which passes just outside the present boundary, would be made. Thus if a person were to desire to go only to the Fort, he could, and in the process, avoid all of the other traffic.

Secondly, there are definite areas planned for the campers. The park would offer both campsites for trailers and the like, and primitive areas where the real out-of-doorsman could camp. Facilities can be placed in the regular camping area as well as a swimming pool since the nearby water quality is far from appropriate for public bathing.

The third group to be dealt with is the sportsman. Hunting has been suggested as the prime use of the Prathers Neck area. Hopefully, Blairs Valley, which is owned by the Department of Game and Inland Fish, could absorb the great demand for the hunting. It is possible that limited hunting would be permitted on the Prathers Neck peninsula.

Further in the future, the Prathers Neck area is planned to be developed into a resort area. A Lodge area would be built, and with it, a public golf course. With the golf course there is included a swimming pool with transparent enclosure to be closed off in the winter and heated thus giving all year use to the public.

Along the tow-path of the canal today there is limited horseback riding. In the plans, new trails would be made winding through the park. Included in these plans are hiking trails with scenic overlooks. The close knit assistance of the National Park Service along its C & O Canal park would benefit both the State and Federal agencies.

In conclusion there are definite historical, environmental and recreational reasons why there should be an enlarged "Fort Frederick State Park". We can never know how much we will have need of it in the future as the suburbs reach out from the megaopolis. It is wise to remember that what we do today will, in fact, affect us tomorrow. Surely if we, the citizenry of Maryland, let this area fall into the area of land development and housing projects we have not only left ourselves without a park, but we have robbed our future generations of part of Maryland which is their American heritage.

FOOTNOTES FOR FORT FREDERICK PAPER

1. Fort Frederick; A Historical Sketch by W. McCulloch Brown  
Publisher Unknown 1918 P.7
2. The History of Washington County Maryland Vol. I. by Thomas  
J. C. Williams, Hagerstown, Maryland 1906 P. 41
3. Fort Frederick by Lenore Hamilton Wilson, Stouffer Printing  
Company, Hagerstown, Maryland (No date) P.3
4. Ibid. P. 4
5. Ibid. P. 5
6. Consultation Report on Fort Frederick Project by William L.  
Brown and Burton Kumerow (Report Unpublished) P. 2
7. McCulloch Brown P. 23
8. Brown and Kumerow P. 5
9. Fort Frederick State Park Master Development Plan State  
Department of Forests and Parks, November 1970, Annapolis,  
Maryland. P. 6
10. Ibid. P. 2
11. Ibid. P. 6
12. Historical Background of the First Maryland Regiment the  
Maryland Department of Forests and Parks. P. 2

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Fort Frederick; A Historical Sketch by W. McCulloch Brown  
Publisher Unknown 1918 P. 7
2. The History of Washington County Maryland Vol. I. by  
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8. Brown and Kumerow P. 5
9. Fort Frederick State Park Master Development Plan State  
Department of Forests and Parks, November, 1970,  
Annapolis, Maryland
10. Ibid. P. 2
11. Ibid. P. 6
12. Historical Background of the First Maryland Regiment  
the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks. P. 2



28 July 74

Tom Butler of Riverdale, Md., member of the First Md. Regiment, related to me that in 1973 he found the following items:

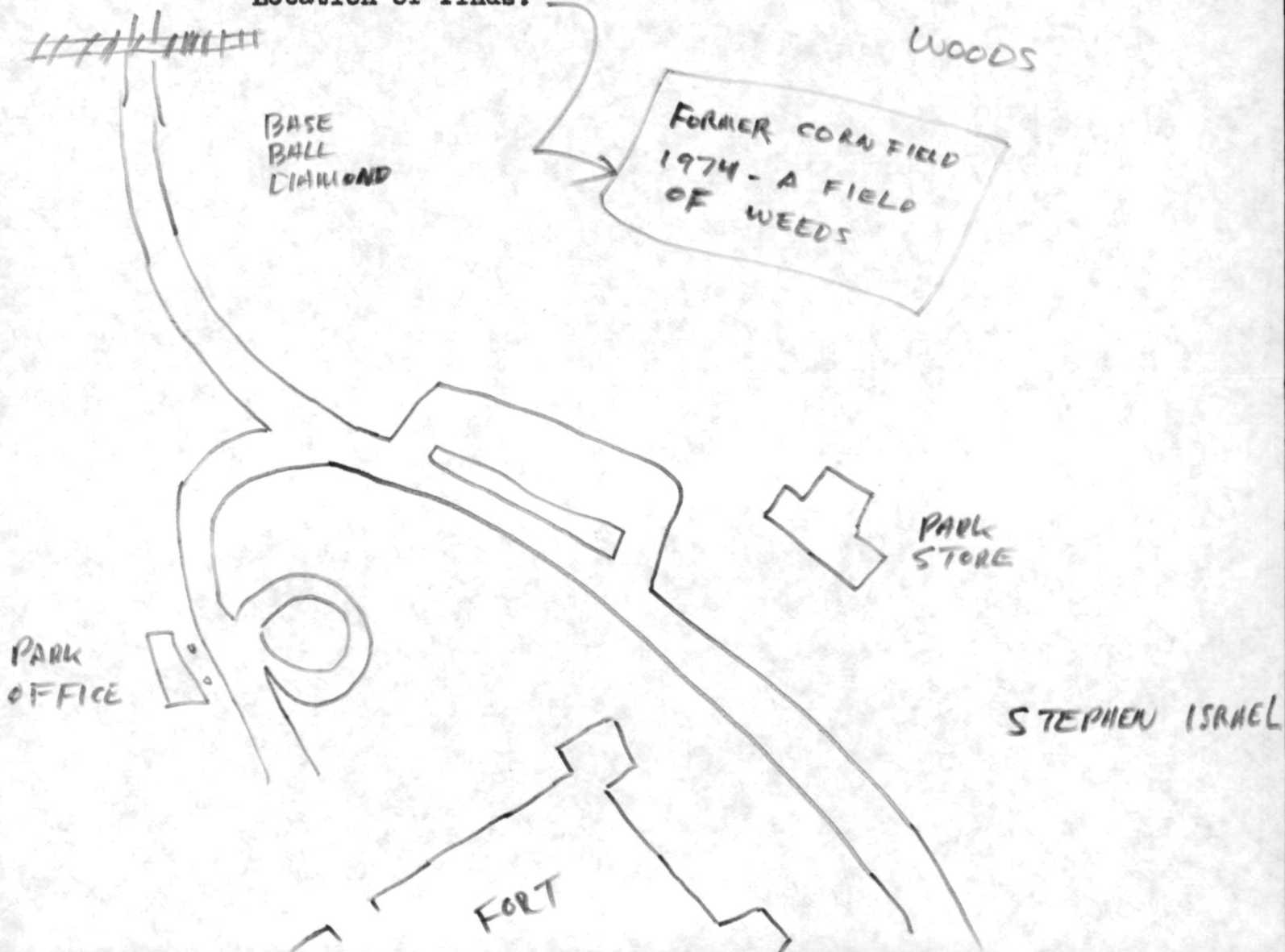
2 pairs of stock buckles

1 small wesket button, marked (U.S. 1)

dating 1793 (Whiskey Rebellion)

Maryland did send a contingent of troops to Fort Cumberland, Butler believes.

Location of finds:



STEPHEN ISRAEL

PRELIMINARY

COST ESTIMATES FOR MINIMAL ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH  
AT FORT FREDERICK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Consideration is given only to the area within and immediately adjacent to the fort. Historical data indicate that there were a number of related structures in the near vicinity of the fort, but these can be investigated at a later time providing that no landscaping is undertaken in the area.

Historical research must be carried out prior to and in conjunction with the archeological investigations. Archeological research alone, or historical research alone, will not prove satisfactory or reliable. The results of historical research, which must be well-advanced before the archeological research begins, will probably modify the suggested archeological program.

The costs of historical research are not included in the following estimates.

It should be noted that the extensive digging done by the Civilian Conservation Corps at Fort Frederick during the 1930's will make archeological research exceptionally difficult and probably unrewarding in many areas. Nevertheless, the need for additional information is so critical to reliable interpretation and reconstruction that every reasonable effort must be made to insure that no data are overlooked.

Excavation (1 archeologist, 2 trained assistants, 10 laborers)

8 weeks @\$410/day \$16,400

1. testing each of the 3 unfilled bastions, 3 weeks
2. cross trenching barracks, 2 weeks
3. search for catwalk support post molds, latrines, or other structural remains near the inner side of the fort walls or curtains, 1 week
4. search for second well and other historically described but unlocated features, 1 week
5. excavation of a known but unidentified structure (post hospital or commissary's house?) located near the exterior side of the northwest bastion, 1 week

Laboratory preparation (1 archeologist and 2 assistants)

8 weeks @\$100/day 4,000

Analysis and report preparation (1 archeologist and 1 assistant)

16 weeks @\$110/day 8,800

Consultant studies (resistivity survey, aerial photography, identification of special artifacts)

2,500

Per diem (8 weeks for each of 3 persons)

2,400

Mileage

(est.) 500

\$34,600

Overhead (50%)

17,300

Total \$51,900



July 31, 1973

Mr. Louis B. Phipps  
Assistant Secretary  
Capital Programs  
Department of Natural Resources  
Tawes State Office Building  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Lou:

The following is a resolution passed at the June 1973 meeting of the Governor's Consulting Committee in reference to the nomination of Fort Frederick to the National Register of Historic Places:

"In approving Fort Frederick for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the Governor's Consulting Committee expresses great concern that Plans for development of Fort Frederick State Park may threaten the historical and archeological integrity of the Fort Frederick Historic District. The Committee strongly recommends that appropriate and exhaustive historical and archeological research be undertaken before reconstruction or any other improvements be made within the District. Research is necessary not only for purposes of reconstruction and restoration, but is essential to the correct interpretation of the site for both park visitors and scholars. Particularly in the case of archeology, failure to do adequate research may mean that Park developments will destroy unique and irreplaceable data which can never be recovered in any other way. Because of the importance and unique nature of the site, and because historical and archeological research is time-consuming and expensive, the Committee also recommends that an intensive program of historical and archaeological research be undertaken at Fort Frederick over a period of several years."

We understand from Mr. Tyler Bastian in a recent conference that in the last several weeks continuing research of a more helpful

Page two  
Mr. Louis B. Phipps  
July 31, 1973

and thorough nature is being conducted on Fort Frederick.

Sincerely,

Orlando Ridout IV  
State Preservation Officer  
for Maryland

OR/mh

cc: Mr. Harry Hunter  
Mr. William A. Parr  
Mr. Robert M. Vogel  
Dr. Aubrey C. Land  
Mr. John W. Hill  
Mr. Tyler Bastian  
Mr. Orin M. Bullock, Jr.  
Dr. Phoebe Stanton

31 Jul 73

Bob Bushnell

Cap. Programs

L. Pedout is to have a meeting Fri 3 Aug 73 with  
~~the~~ Lou Phipps re desirability of having  
Lt. Fred. on the Natl. Reg.

The smaller ore pits near Catoctin Furnace, of which the one near Auburn was operated in 1774, ~~had been~~ ~~abandoned~~ ~~some years~~ ~~before 1908 and possibly~~ ~~had been~~ ~~abandoned~~ ~~some years~~ ~~before 1908 and possibly~~ for many years by 1908 ~~possibly~~ (perhaps they were abandoned <sup>as early as</sup> 1844 when the new pit was opened). ~~The~~ ~~statements~~ by Contract Archaeology, Inc., that some ore pits were filled ~~during~~ during construction of present ~~mine~~ U. S. Route 15 and that ~~the~~ the remaining pits <sup>near the furnace</sup> were ~~possible~~ ~~as~~ ~~sources~~ sources of limestone ~~for~~ (used as flux in the furnaces) have not been verified by my own research.

Three furnaces were built at Catoctin, each one successively ~~later~~ larger and later in time. For a period during the late 19th century all three were in blast. ~~at the same time~~ The stack which remains today ~~the stack to be built~~ ~~was~~ is the second one and was built in 1856 after the large ore pit to the north had been opened. ~~It was partly~~ ~~dismantled~~ dismantled in 1905 and the third furnace ceased operation in ~~operation~~ ~~all~~ All operations of the furnaces at Catoctin ceased in 1903, but ore was mined



10 Jul 72  
Jerry Sward

Few records on Ft. Frederick found in basement  
of State office Bldg. include some  
lists and descriptions of artifacts  
found during the CCC excavations.

Also maps showing excavation plan.

Also height of walls.

" height of land outside.

EMIL J KISH ARCHITECT, URBAN DESIGNER

9106 EDMONSTON COURT, GREENBELT, MD 20770 (301) 345-1755

Minutes of Meeting held at  
Fort Frederick State Park

Date: October 1, 1973

Re: Unit I, Fort Frederick State Park

To: File P-12-691

From: Emil J. Kish, Architect

Present: Mr. Robert R. Bushnell, DNR  
Mr. Tyler Bastian, State Archeologist  
Mr. William H. Liesenbein, Archeologist  
Mr. Paul W. Sprecher, Fort Frederick State Park  
Mr. James E. Rogers, Fort Frederick State Park  
Mr. Emil J. Kish, Architect

- The purpose of the meeting was to introduce Mr. Liesenbein, Archeologist, to schedule and start the archeological research on Fort Frederick.

- Mr. Liesenbein is commissioned by the State of Maryland to conduct the forthcoming archeological excavations. Mr. Liesenbein's contract with the State has not been processed yet, but Mr. Bushnell assured Mr. Liesenbein, that it is coming. Meanwhile, Mr. Bushnell is going to send a letter, authorizing Mr. Liesenbein to start the excavations at the Fort.

- Mr. Kish briefly described the results of his research on Fort Frederick and suggested the following test pit locations:

pits along the wall to determine: elevations of footings, possibility of ditch, nature of the wall construction

trenches in the NE & SW bastions to determine: powder magazine(s), wall structure

trenches along the gate wall to determine: guard house, wall structure

- Mr. Liesenbein indicated that his fee proposal would cover approximately 20 working days. On this basis the following schedule was outlined for the initial excavations:

1 initial backhoe cut in the NE bastion

2 if traces of the expected structures are found expand initial cut by hand

3 initial backhoe cut in the SW bastion

4 if traces of the expected original structures are found expand initial cut by hand (SW bastion)

October 1, 1973  
Minutes of Meeting

5 run trench(es) perpendicular to the gate wall  
inside the Fort, where trees do not obstruct  
the excavations

- simultaneously with the Archeologist's work Mr. Sprecher, Superintendent of Fort Frederick State Park, is going to conduct the digging of a series of small test pits along the exterior of the stone walls to determine the depths of the footings.  
Mr. Bastian will write a letter authorizing Mr. Sprecher to proceed with this work.
- It was understood that the program for the archeological research will be modified in case the test digs will recover unexpected or unusual informations.

End of Minutes

EJKmb

cc: Jonathan Moxley  
Robert Bushnell  
James Mallow  
Tyler Bastian ✓  
William Liesenbein  
Paul Sprecher  
James Rogers

Meeting at Fort Frederick re excavations

Mon., 1 Oct 73

Present: William H. Liesenbein, archeologist  
Paul W. Sprecker, Park Sup.  
James E. Roger, Park Naturalist  
Robert R. Bushnell, DNR Program & Planning, project coordinator  
Emil Kish, Architect  
J.

Kish has slides of 1890's photos of Fort Frederick; they clearly show a large mound of dirt over north end of west barrick, per Kish.

He agrees 95% with Ross Kimmel's report. Did not check out some major leads which Bastian had pointed out in his report. Kimmel researched and talked to Kish for 1 1/2 months to get his information; then spent all his time writing.

- Objectives:
1. NE powder magazine, complete investigation if time allows and results are productive.
  2. SW powder magazine if nothing found in NE or if it is completely excavated by end of time available.
  3. Depends on developments. If nothing found in either bastion, there may be time to do one of following:
    - a. trench between barracks and fort walls to explore inside wall construction.
    - b. trench near gates
    - c. barracks

Trench for moat outside of fort will not be undertaken now.

Sup. Sprecker will dig about a dozen small holes along outside of wall in places designated by Kish. Holes will not exceed 2 x 2 ft. unless depth requires them to be larger. ~~Max~~ Digging will be under general direction of Liesenbein, but his main responsibility will be to check them out after they are dug. He will not ~~max~~ the general nature of each and anything of importance or potential. He will not expand them.

Bushnell reported that Liesenbein's proposal did not make the Oct. Board of Public Works agenda, but that the head of the contracts section would write a letter okaying the project today.

2 Oct 73

Bushnell called to report that the Gen. Ser. Admin. letter re okay to go ahead without contract was mailed to Liesenbein in care of me. GSA secretary is mailing a copy today to Liesenbein; I will forward original.

Revised with the Union 13.50. 1971 12-691

PROGRAM

PROPOSED RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF

FORT FREDERICK

AT FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND PARKS

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF FORT FREDERICK

Historic Fort Frederick, one of Maryland's earliest landmarks, is unique because it is the only pre-revolutionary British colonial fort in North America, whose original stone walls have withstood two centuries of onslaught by man and time and still remain today as a visual reminder of colonial history in Maryland.

On May 16, 1756, the Maryland Legislature, as a result of General Braddock's defeat at the Monongahela River, responded to Governor Horatio Sharp's desire to have a strong fortification on the Maryland frontier, and appropriated 6,000 pounds "for the building and maintaining a fort upon the North Mountain."

Unable to find anyone with the ability to supervise construction, Governor Sharp personally supervised construction of Fort Frederick on an elevated point of land overlooking the Potomac River.

While the Fort was under construction, Colonel George Washington visited the site to inform Governor Sharp of a fort that Virginia was constructing at Winchester.

By mid-August, Governor Sharp was back in Annapolis at which time he stated that "the Fort was well under way, the men were covered and they could complete the Fort at their leisure. The Fort would accommodate 200 men modestly, and 400 in a pinch. Also, there would be a six-pounder (cannon) mounted in each bastion."

The Fort was in a continuous state of alarm from its completion until Fort Duguesne was captured by General Forbes in November of 1758. During this period, the Fort was garrisoned by various militia companies from the counties of Maryland. Foremost among the units stationed there was the 60th of Foot, the Royal American Regiment, quartered at the Fort in 1756-57.

In April of 1757, friendly Cherokee Indians, under Chief Wahackly, came to the Fort. A delegation was sent to Annapolis where a treaty was entered into and a bounty offered for enemy scalps.

General Forbes used the Fort as a supply base for his expedition against Duguesne. With the success of General Forbes activity on the frontier, things calmed down, and on Christmas Day of 1762, Governor Sharp leased the Fort to Henry Heintzman.

No sooner had the Treaty of Paris been signed, ending the French and Indian War, Chief Pontiac went on the warpath. It was during this period that over 700 terrified people sought refuge in the Fort.

As the frontier pushed West, the need for the Fort diminished. Local farmers came into the Fort and removed windows, doors and needed flooring. Therefore, when the Fort was pressed into service again, these items were the first to be replaced.

It was during the Revolution that the Fort was again called to serve. Under the command of Colonel Moses Rawling, it served as a prison for British and German soldiers captured during the war. The first large group of prisoners were from General Burgoyne's Army, captured at Saratoga. Smaller groups of prisoners were sent to the Fort all during the war. The last group to be sent there was captured at Yorktown. Among the aforementioned prisoners were soldiers representing some of the finest regiments of the British and German Armies:

42nd Regiment	-	Black Watch
71st Regiment	-	Frazer's Highlands
17th Regiment		
33rd Regiment		
Hessian Troops		

At one period there were over 1,100 men confined in the Fort.

It was at this period that the catwalks were removed and the bastions emptied of earth. Many log huts were constructed on the parade to house the prisoners. Outside of the Fort, on the west side, a tower was constructed to watch over the prisoners.

With the Treaty of Peace signed in Annapolis on January 14, 1784, those prisoners not already exchanged were set free. Many decided to begin a new life here in America.

On September 5, 1791, the Fort was sold at public auction for \$1,800 to Robert Johnson. From this point until the Civil War, the Fort was allowed to fall into complete disuse. As was quite common during the period, the barracks were again robbed of their windows, doors and floor planks. The fireplaces were knocked down and the wood buildings set afire as a quick method of obtaining nails (a very costly item at that time).

During the Civil War a hole was broken in the south wall and a cannon placed there to guard the B & O Railroad and C & O Canal. By 1862, the Fort had served its usefulness to the people of Maryland and once again was abandoned.

Thus, an old and faithful servant was forgotten by almost everyone until the early twentieth century, when interest in it as a historic site came into being.



### RESTORATION OF FORT FREDERICK TO DATE

The Fort again came under the control of the State in 1922 when 190-acres were acquired for use as a State Park. Interest in restoration led to contact with the National Park Service, and this contact resulted in a C.C.C. project which restored the Fort to its present condition.

At that time, National Park Service archeologists and historians conducted an extensive investigation, not only of the site, but also of other material relative to the Fort's history. National Park Historian, Charles Porter, worked closely with Dr. Stanley Pargellis, Yale Professor and noted authority on the French and Indian War. No plan of the Fort was discovered, but much useful information was collected at that time.

The C.C.C. restoration of the walls began in late 1934, and the following projects were completed:

1. The walls were completely restored.
2. One bastion was filled with dirt and a cast-iron six-pound cannon was placed on a reproduction carriage in the original position of one of the Fort's guns.
3. A small portion of the curtain wall catwalk was reproduced following a French and Indian war plan of the catwalks at Fort Ontario, New York. This section has recently been repaired by the Department of Forests and Parks.
4. The original well (the only one found during excavation) was rebuilt.
5. The foundations, uncovered by archeologists, were capped with stone.
6. A combination gift shop and museum was built outside of the Fort to accommodate visitors to the Park. The only other interpretation provided for the public was a metal plaque placed on the parade ground of the Fort.
7. A Civil War twelve-pound bronze cannon, one of four donated by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was placed facing the breach in the south wall made by Union soldiers in 1861. This cannon still stands as a monument to the Fort's participation in the Civil War.

Fort Frederick State Park has operated for almost 30 years with these improvements. The beautiful natural setting of the Park has made it a favorite facility for picnickers and campers, but this interest in the recreational assets of the area has unfortunately eclipsed the historic meaning of the land and the possibilities for interpretation of this history have never been fully realized.

### PROPOSED GARRISON AT THE FORT

It is suggested that the First Maryland Regiment be allowed to use Fort Frederick State Park to garrison the unit. At the present time there is no example of this type of revolutionary garrison in the United States. Maryland has a rare opportunity to contribute toward making Fort Frederick a national known tourist attraction.

This reactivated Regiment is the only organization in the United States which offers both music and infantry of the revolutionary war period and as such has won numerous honors.

As part of the Department of Forests and Parks Interpretive Program, this unit has the potential of being a nationally acclaimed tourist attraction.

## PROPOSED RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

In recent years advances in the study of colonial military history have made possible a more thorough investigation of the construction details of Fort Frederick. Although further inquiries have still failed to uncover a plan of the Fort, recent projects at sites of contemporary colonial fortifications and excavations of Fort Frederick's barracks foundations have provided these researchers with the details necessary for a very reliable and accurate reconstruction.

These details have been verified by other authorities in the field (including Mr. Duncan Campbell, Chief, Military History, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Harold Peterson, Chief Historian, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.), a verification made possible by the fact that colonial fortifications were built according to carefully prescribed rules and techniques. Fort Frederick had several wooden "sisters" in the colonies, the most notable of which were Forts Ontario, Stanwix, William Henry, and Cumberland. These "sisters" have provided indispensable parallel construction details.

(Investigation findings provided in Appendix 1.)

Based on the research to date, it is recommended that:

### 1. Catwalks

- a. The reconstruction of the catwalk along the northern, southern and eastern walls should be completed following the 1758 plan of Fort Ontario, as recommended in Appendix 1. For location of catwalks see Exhibit 1.

### 2. Gate

- a. The gate be reconstructed according to plans available from the National Park Service. See Exhibit 2 for front, rear and inside views of gates.

### 3. Bastions

- a. The northeast, southwest and southeast bastions be earth filled. See Exhibit 1 for location of bastions.
- b. Relocate flagpole to southwest bastion. (Exhibit 1.)

4. Gun Mounts and Armament

- a. The gun mounts (wooden platforms) be reconstructed in the point of each bastion. (Exhibit 1.)
- b. Three additional six-pound cannons mounted on field carriages to be obtained for placement on the gun mounts.

5. Powder Magazines

- //
- a. Deeper excavations be undertaken in the northeast and southwest bastions to locate original magazine foundations.
  - b. The powder magazines in both bastions be reconstructed following the 1775 magazine plan at Fort William Henry, recommended in Appendix 1. (For location of magazines see Exhibit 1.)

6. Barracks - Enlisted Men

- a. Both barracks be reconstructed on the original foundations uncovered during previous excavations. (See Exhibit 3.)
- b. Three rooms be restored to their original appearance for public viewing. (See Exhibit 4.) The remaining rooms would be used as a museum displaying period artifacts and as garrison housing. The furnishings of the reconstructed barracks' interiors should be kept quite plain, for life of the eighteenth century enlisted personnel was quite harsh. Bunks were in tiers of four, with simple mattresses filled with straw or corn husks. Mess tables and benches were simple rough hewn wooden furnishings. All cooking was done in the fireplaces with simple iron utensils.

7. Barracks - Officers

- a. The officers barracks be reconstructed on their original foundation. (See Exhibit 1.)
- b. Further research into the significance of officers barracks role in fort life.
- c. The interior of the officers barracks be restored to include simple period furnishings. (See Exhibit 5.)

## RESTORATION RESEARCH FINDINGS

### Appendix 1

1. Catwalks -- The present reconstruction of the catwalks was derived from the 1758 plan of Fort Ontario. These catwalks originally extended along all of the curtain walls. The indentations for the joist supports of these wooden platforms can still be seen along the walls.
2. Gate -- See Exhibit 2. The present sentry boxes, constructed this summer by the Department of Forests and Parks, will be suitable with a few modifications.
3. Bastions -- The National Park Service executed blueprints of the appearance of the bastions in preparation for the restoration of the northwest bastion in 1937. Each bastion should be earth filled in the same manner. The other details of the bastions include:
  - a. Flagpole -- In all of the contemporary fortifications investigated, the flagpole was placed in the bastion most visible to the enemy. In keeping with this pattern, the flagpole of Fort Frederick would probably have been placed in the southwest bastion, facing the river and the hills to the west.
  - b. Gun Mounts and Armaments -- The gun mounts would have been wooden platforms placed in the point of each bastion and constructed to support the six-pound cannons where prescribed, one for each bastion, and it seems unlikely that they would have been mounted on anything other than field carriages, cast in 1775. Patterns, cast in bronze in 1775 for the Earl of London, for reproductions of the original Fort Frederick ordinance are now located at Old Fort Niagara in New York State.
  - c. Powder Magazines -- Evidence (including six-pound shot) uncovered in excavations, indicates that there were log magazines located in both the northeast and southwest bastions of the Fort.

Appendix 1 - continued:

These bastions were slightly larger than the others to accommodate magazines. Deeper excavations in these areas may uncover the original foundations. Contemporary evidence at other fortifications shows that magazines were most often placed in bastions. The 1775 plan of the magazine at Fort William Henry shows a long log tunnel leading into the very point of the bastion before entering the actual storeroom, a plan that is readily adaptable to the earthen bastions at Fort Frederick. One of the reconstructed magazines could be used for display while the other would be available as the actual powder magazine of the reactivated garrison, completely closed to the public.

4. Barracks

- a. Enlisted Barracks -- See Exhibit 3 and 4. After extensive investigations, contrary to the metal plaque located in the Fort, the authors decided that the barracks were one-and-a-half story structures made of rough cut timbers and containing brick fireplaces and chimneys. This opinion was reached for the following reasons:
  - (1) A letter written during the actual construction of the Fort by Captain Beall in 1756 suggests that the buildings were made of rough hand hewn logs and states that 30,000 bricks were to be used, most likely for the chimneys.
  - (2) After the construction of the walls, the cost inventory mentions a fee of 69 pounds paid to carpenters and 40 pounds for nails, while only 21 pounds is mentioned as the fee for masons.
  - (3) The size of the foundations uncovered in the excavations and the lack of any supporting walls indicates that log structures were placed upon them.
  - (4) The lack of much evidence above the ground when archeologists arrived to begin excavations belies the existence of a stone structure, for even the most thoroughly ruined stone building is still visible in the many stones dotted about the ground.

Appendix 1 - continued:

The lack of any evidence of a wooden structure and the paucity of artifacts recovered (even with modern electronic metal locaters used in surveys this summer), can be explained by the fact that local inhabitants often stripped military structures of every usable item after the garrisons had left. Evidence indicates that extensive repairs were necessary during the Revolutionary War, when the Fort was reactivated after being deserted for fifteen years. It was not unusual for inhabitants to burn deserted wooden structures in order to facilitate the task of collecting nails and other metal items in the buildings. The barracks at Fort Frederick could very easily have fallen victim to the local farmers after the property was sold in the 1790's.

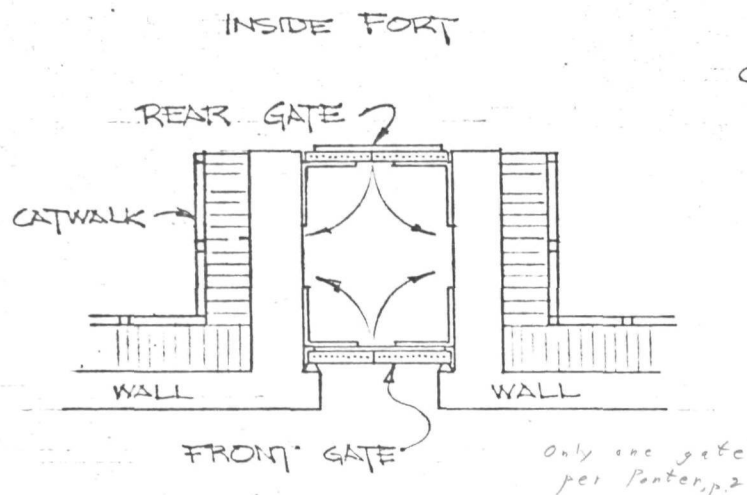
- b. Officer's Barracks -- See Exhibit 5. The Officer's Quarters were constructed in the same manner as the Enlisted Barracks. The excavations of the foundations demonstrated that only the eastern portion of the building contained fireplaces, and were therefore quarters for the officers. The rest of the structures were used for storage. The Officer's living quarters should be restored with simple period furnishings as in Exhibit 5. The west wing would be used for displays of eighteenth century crafts (see Appendix 4 - Tour of Fort) while the center room would be reserved as a headquarters for the reactivated garrison.

The exterior elevations of these structures have been determined from several contemporary examples, the most important of which are Forts Stanwix and William Henry. Other details have been provided from civilian as well as military structures.

*see G. Hall 1968:7*



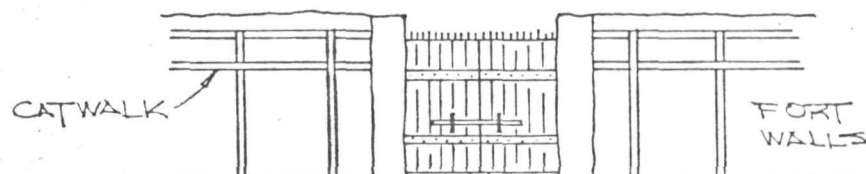




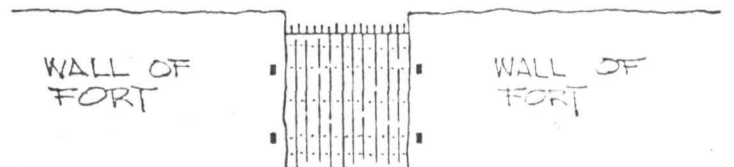
PLAN

NOTE:

ALL CROSS BEAMS WHICH HOLD GATES TOGETHER  
MUST BE ON INTERIOR SIDE OF GATE.  
FRONT SIDE OF GATE SHALL HAVE NO EXPOSED  
CROSSED BEAMS FOR CLIMBING.  
TOP OF GATES WOULD BE STUDDED WITH SPIKES



INTERIOR ELEVATION  
REAR GATE



EXTERIOR ELEVATION  
FRONT GATE

EXHIBIT 2

TOUR POINT # 1  
ON TOUR MILD

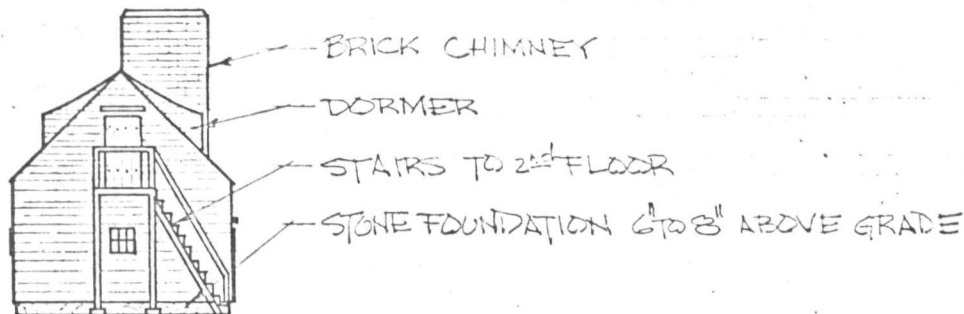
NO SCALE

1 DEC. 1966

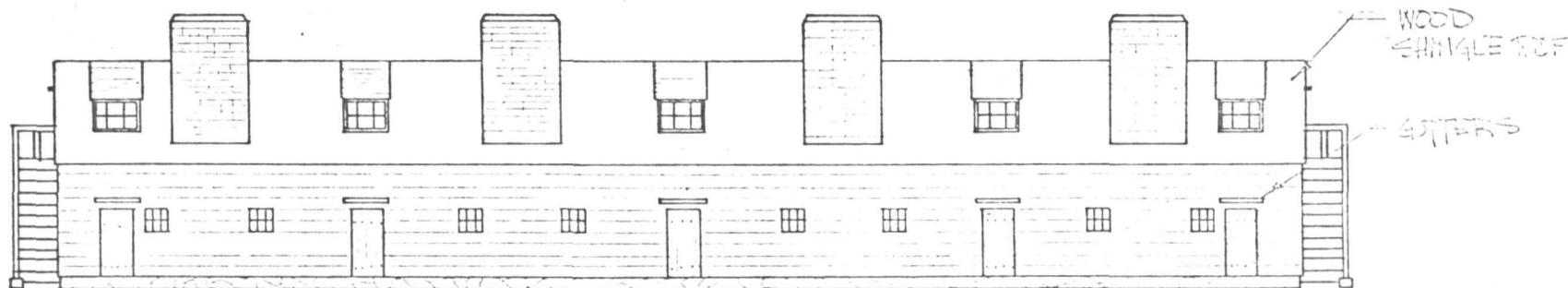
CNC.

STATE OF MARYLAND  
DEPT. OF FORESTS & PARKS  
STATE OFFICE BLDG.  
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK  
FORT GATES



SIDE ELEVATION



PARADE GROUND ELEVATION

NOTES:

FIREPLACES AND CHIMNEYS ARE OF BRICK.  
 WINDOWS SHOULD BE MADE WITH SHUTTERS.  
 DOORS, WINDOWS & FRAMES SHOULD BE PAINTED "RED OCHRE."  
 TOP FLOOR OF BUILDINGS WILL BE USED BY  
 REACTIVATED GARRISON.

EXHIBIT .3.

TOUR POINT # 2  
 ON TOUR MAP

STATE OF MARYLAND  
 DEPT. OF FORESTS & PARKS  
 STATE OFFICE BLDG.  
 ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

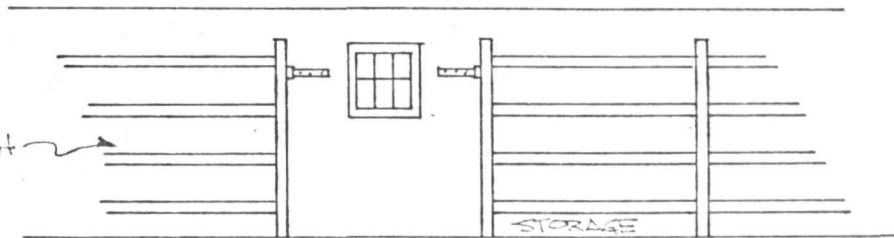
FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK  
ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

NO SCALE

1 DEC. 1966

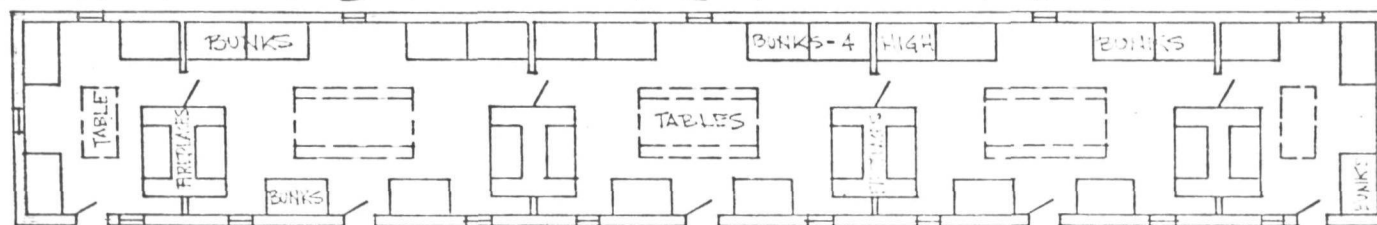
CNC.

ALL UNITS  
4 BUNKS HIGH



ELEVATION OF BUNKS

ROOMS - A . . . B . . . C . . . D . . . E .



PARADE GROUND

PLAN

NOTES:

1ST FLOOR TOTAL 96 MEN PER BARRACKS  
ROOMS A AND E ARE NCO QUARTERS = 24 MEN  
ROOMS B, C AND D ARE ENLISTED MEN'S QUARTERS = 72 MEN  
FOR MODERN PURPOSES, ROOMS D AND E WOULD NOT  
BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC BUT WOULD BE USED BY THE  
REACTIVATED GARRISON.

EXHIBIT 4

TOUR POINT # 2  
ON TOUR MAP

STATE OF MARYLAND  
DEPT. OF FORESTS & PARKS  
STATE OFFICE BLDG.  
ANAPOLIS, MD. 21404

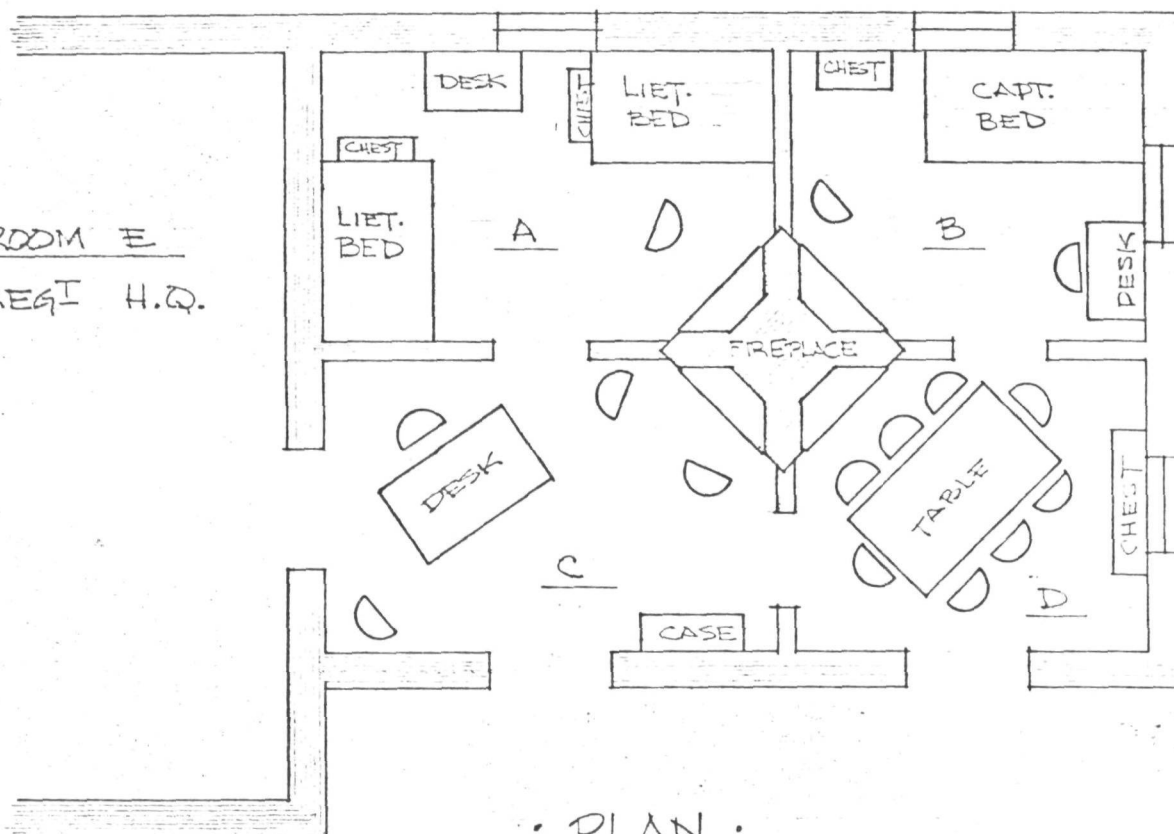
FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK  
ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

NO SCALE

1 DEC. 1966

CHC.

ROOM E  
REGT H.Q.



PLAN

PARADE GROUND

EXHIBIT E

TOUR POINT # 3  
ON TOUR MAP

NO SCALE

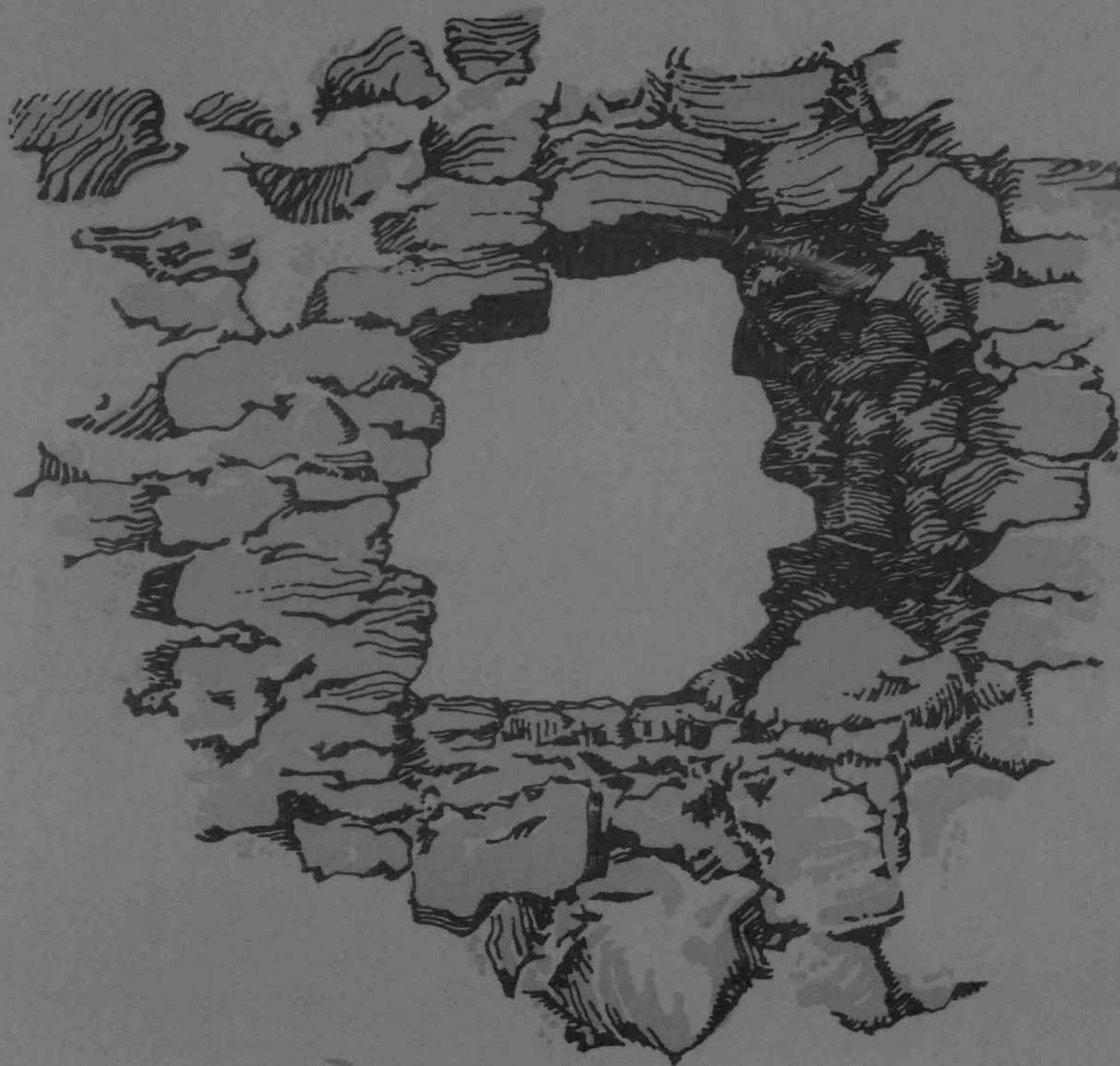
1 DEC. 1963

C.M.C.

STATE OF MARYLAND  
DEPT OF FORESTS & PARKS  
STATE OFFICE BLDG.  
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK  
OFFICER'S QUARTERS

# **FORT FREDERICK** state park



## **MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

STATE OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND PARKS

NOVEMBER 1970



FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK  
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND

State of Maryland

Marvin Mandel, Governor

Department of Natural Resources

J. Millard Tawes, Secretary

Department of Forests and Parks

Spencer P. Ellis, Director

Prepared by

The Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, Planning Division

Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, Consultants



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What is Washington County?

How can Washington County benefit from this?

Washington County has many advantages

Expanding these advantages

Recreation development

Land use development

Why Fort Hill?

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Maryland Department of Forests and Parks gratefully acknowledges the many people who have contributed their time and efforts toward the fulfillment of this report and to the concept that Fort Frederick State Park is a valuable resource to the people of Maryland and, as such, provides innumerable opportunities for a delightful recreational experience.

Those agencies that contributed to the report are:

National Park Service  
Washington County Planning and Zoning Commission  
Morgan County, West Virginia Planning Commission  
Baker-Wibberly, Associates, Hagerstown, Maryland.

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## WHAT IS A COUNTY?

We are all familiar with the concept of a county. It is a political subdivision of a state, created by the state legislature. It is a local government, responsible for the administration of the state's laws and policies within its boundaries. It is a unit of local government, responsible for the provision of public services to its residents. It is a unit of local government, responsible for the collection of taxes and the expenditure of funds for the benefit of its residents.

Washington County is one of the counties of the state of Tennessee. It is a local government, responsible for the administration of the state's laws and policies within its boundaries. It is a unit of local government, responsible for the provision of public services to its residents. It is a unit of local government, responsible for the collection of taxes and the expenditure of funds for the benefit of its residents.

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### 1. THE SETTING

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### WASHINGTON COUNTY

## HOW CAN WASHINGTON COUNTY ATTRACT INVESTORS?

Washington County is one of the counties of the state of Tennessee. It is a local government, responsible for the administration of the state's laws and policies within its boundaries. It is a unit of local government, responsible for the provision of public services to its residents. It is a unit of local government, responsible for the collection of taxes and the expenditure of funds for the benefit of its residents.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY HAS SEVERAL ADVANTAGES

Washington County is one of the counties of the state of Tennessee. It is a local government, responsible for the administration of the state's laws and policies within its boundaries. It is a unit of local government, responsible for the provision of public services to its residents. It is a unit of local government, responsible for the collection of taxes and the expenditure of funds for the benefit of its residents.

## **WHAT IS A TOURIST?**

We are all tourists. The average tourists are the average families living in three bedroom houses on half-acre lots. The busy wage earner will seldom be taken by his job more than 30 miles from home. His wife - shopping, cooking, nursing and chauffeuring her way through a 70-hour work-week will seldom move more than 20 minutes from home. Small wonder then that their ideal recreation may lie in a more tranquil and distant countryside.

Facilities for recreation in large cities offer greater variety than those found in the country. The restaurants are usually more sophisticated, the movie theatres more numerous, the parks better manicured and equipped. Only the quality of contrast is lacking.

Woods, fields and lakes set in the natural landscape compose a traditionally romantic setting. The farm scenes conjure up a way of life very different from that found in the city.

Tourists from the big city are on the increase, if only because that proportion of the whole population is on the increase. These tourists will have more dollars and more cars, more vacation time and more interest in historical and scenic attractions — the sort of attractions for example, which are available in and around Fort Frederick State Park in Washington County, Maryland.

## **WHAT IS WASHINGTON COUNTY?**

It is a labor market area of approximately 462 square miles, predominately agricultural in nature. Hagerstown is its major industrial and commercial center, as well as the county seat. New industry is presently locating in Hancock, Williamsport and Boonsboro due to good access to Interstates 70 and 81.

The remainder of the county is still given over largely to farming. However, this is on the decrease as the county begins to reflect urbanization.

Population still clusters in the urbanized sections, but the automobile has encouraged spreading of houses into less populated areas which once depended upon farming for jobs. Hagerstown, Hancock and Williamsport all seem destined to grow and Washington County continues to plan for orderly growth and new job opportunities. With a relatively static population, there has been little demand for new buildings. Older structures have deteriorated and low rents have not encouraged improvements. The visual aspects of this deterioration on the landscape is increasingly apparent.

## **HOW CAN WASHINGTON COUNTY ATTRACT TOURISTS?**

To bring new people in, and encourage them to stay, new job opportunities are essential. The development of a tourist industry can be a big factor toward creating some of these new jobs. In order to attract the tourism necessary to create these jobs, more people must be told — and more enticingly — what Washington County has to offer for tourists. Special attractions such as Fort Frederick, the only extant pre-revolutionary British stone fort in the United States, along with historic amenities as the Western Maryland Railroad, the C. & O. Canal and the Potomac River are just what tourists seek.

## **WASHINGTON COUNTY HAS INHERENT ADVANTAGES**

What do tourists find when they reach Washington County?

Washington County has an abundance of natural scenery; large-scale, mountains and woodlands with spacious views. The hills and farmlands are sparsely settled and inadequately served by roads (man has not generally intruded upon the landscape vistas). It enjoys a fairly mild climate year-round, and is particularly dramatic during the fall foliage months.

There are many streams in Washington County, but few lakes. The State Fish and Wildlife Administration is presently acquiring 15,000 acres for hunting and fishing purposes. This land, located in the Blair Valley and Indian Springs area, is just north of Fort Frederick State Park. Limited development is anticipated since its primary objective is for conservation.

### EXPLOITING THESE ADVANTAGES

Washington County must exploit its natural scenery to better advantage. The touring motorists must be able to see more. This means opening up additional views and then making them more attractive. Signs and promotions are needed so that tourist traffic stays longer in the area.

Measures must be taken to prevent spoilation of the landscape through persuasion, zoning controls, scenic easements and, above all, cultivation of local pride.

There must be an increase in the variety of attractions offered the tourist. An emphasis on the present variety of recreation activities available in the county will be helpful. Development of facilities which are now lacking or underdeveloped (camping, golfing and swimming) is particularly necessary. More important, development of facilities available for year-round use is necessary.

Good recreational facilities in Washington County could be the catalyst for encouraging increased industrial and residential activity. Recreational opportunities are often considered when people and industry are relocating. Recreational developments produce a positive, rather than a negative, effect on an area.

The fact that there is only one Fort Frederick in the United States, is the spearhead for this whole planning venture by the State. The current attraction of the fort, its attendance records and future projections (to be discussed later) speak for themselves.

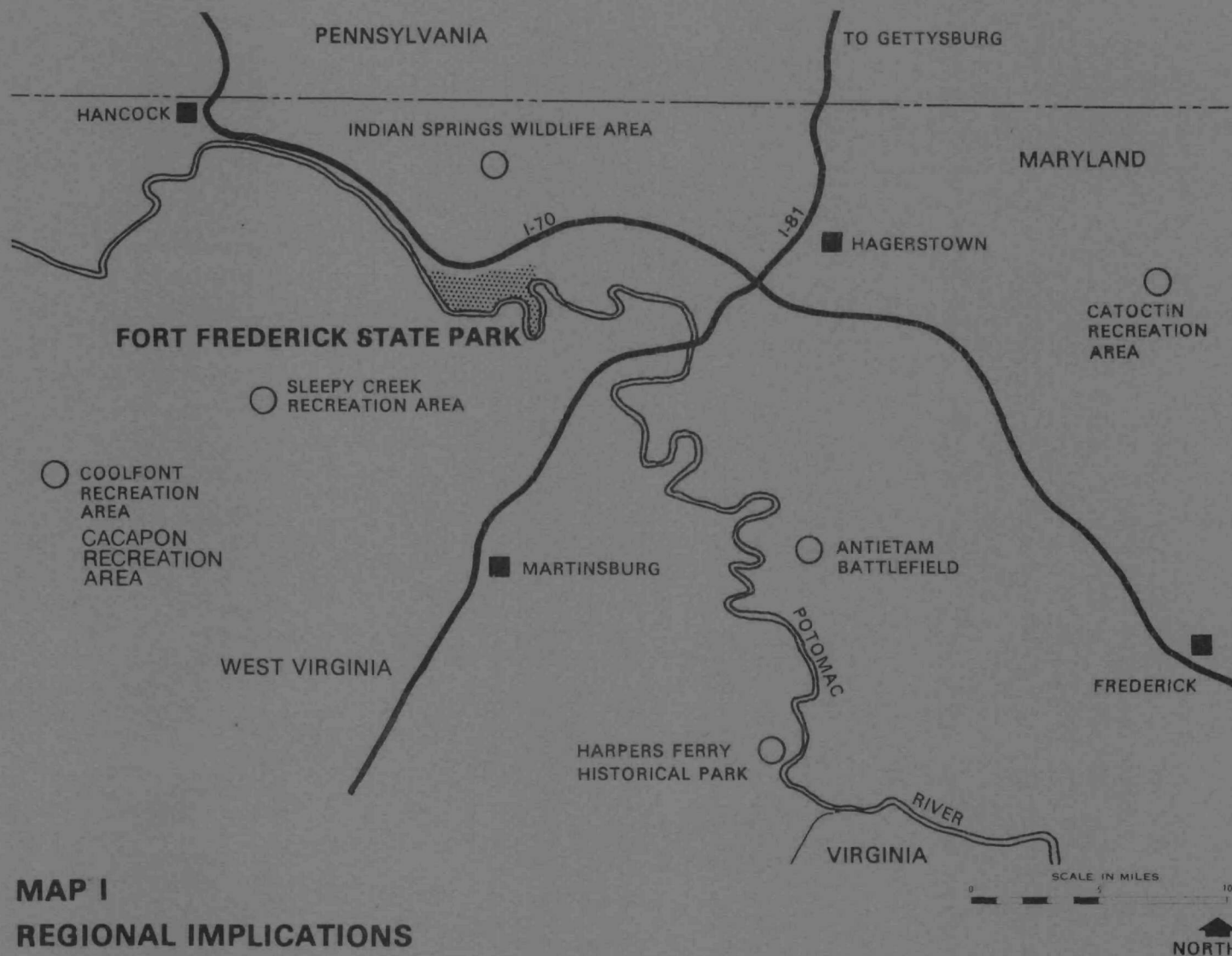
With this in mind, the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks has studied the potentials of Fort Frederick State Park and has prepared this document for expanding and improving its design. The intent is to develop a unique, indigenous attraction exemplifying the unusual aspects of the area.

A good recreation industry is premised on an abundance of water for swimming, boating and fishing. The mere presence of a river or a pond makes other recreation, such as a picnic or camping, more enjoyable. The Potomac River and Big Pool at Fort Frederick are just the natural ingredients that contribute to a first class recreational experience. Maryland enjoys an abundance of natural amenities, none more significant than its long shorelines along the Atlantic Coast, Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. The incredible length of these combined shorelines makes Maryland one of the more water-oriented States in the nation. Unfortunately, far too few miles of shoreline are available for public use. The proposed land acquisition at Fort Frederick will include additional shoreline along the Potomac River for public recreational use. It represents a small gain for the people of Maryland, yet its significance as a public attraction is immeasurable.

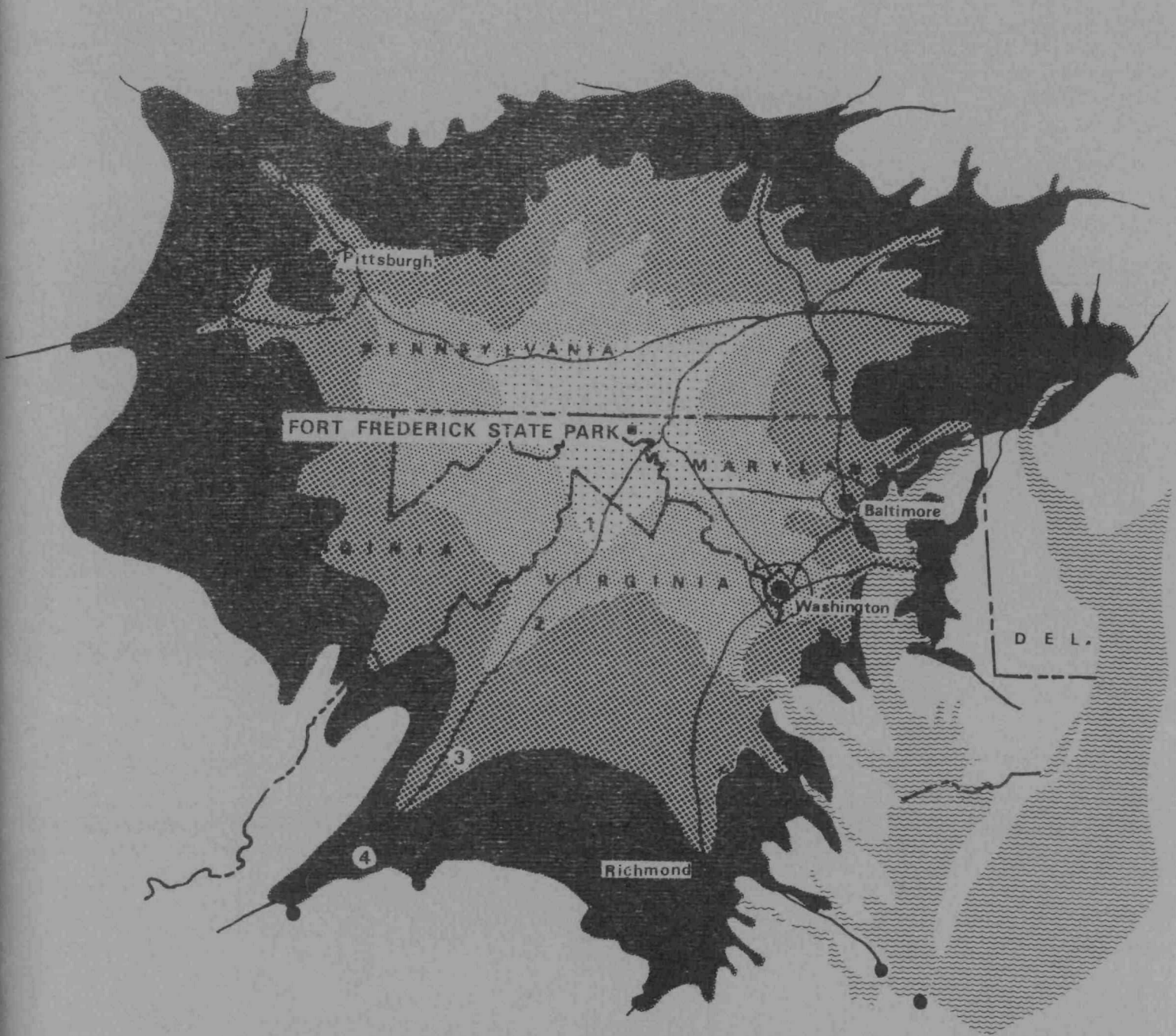
### RECREATION COMPETITION

Washington County's most direct rivals for tourist trade are nearby areas in West Virginia and Pennsylvania with comparable scenery and climate. (Map 1) Since all have nearly the same recreational opportunities they tend to reinforce, rather than conflict, with one another. Cacapon State Park and Coolfont, a private area, near Berkeley Springs are the results of a study undertaken by West Virginia to prove that tourists' dollars could be attracted in substantial quantities. These two areas are well on their way toward proving that study correct. These facilities complement Fort Frederick as a tourist center. As Map 2 indicates, a large number of potential users are within a few hours driving time from the Fort. Thanks to Interstate 70 the park is very accessible from the Baltimore-Washington region.





**MAP I**  
**REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS**



MAP II

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION / TRAVEL TIME ISOLINE MAP

0 10 20 30



	1970	2000
1 HOUR	354,112	497,796
2 HOURS	3,178,450	5,675,222
3 HOURS	9,052,515	13,284,160
4 HOURS	15,448,560	22,071,636



## LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Maryland Department of Forests and Parks is prepared to spend considerable time and money toward developing Fort Frederick State Park. It proposes to "package" an assemblage of land around the existing Park into a delightful recreational experience; to develop this land more meaningfully as opposed to its current direction of growth and change. It will upgrade the area into a first rate State Park and tourist attraction. Acquisition of an additional 3,100 acres of land between Maryland Route 56 and the Potomac River, Big Pool and Big Springs is expected to adequately meet recreation demands to the year 2000. Additional acquisitions of land between Route 56 and Interstate 70 is desired to establish scenic easements and provide for future development as it is required. The present restricted nature of the park (279 acres) does not allow for orderly growth. Additional acquisition provides the means for relocating existing activities to more desirable, accessible and compatible locations. Acquisition will also aid in preserving the quality of the environment around the fort whose 18th century setting is threatened by day users and their automobiles. Since future attendance is expected to soar, steps must be taken to secure the fort in a proper setting. The quality of the present environment is worth preserving, as it represents little change from times when the fort was active.

There is a positive relationship between the quality of the recreation experience and the amount of space available. As the number of persons using the park facility at any one time increases, at some point the quality of the product — the recreation experience — will decline very rapidly. The availability of additional land to relieve this congestion, allowing an opportunity to transfer activities away from an area becoming congested, is a key factor in the performance of the park system and its parts. For example, the fort is a highly specialized activity. Adjacent areas must be used to insulate this activity and allow it to perform its particular function.

Overcrowding in the fort area, ever increasing, is a signal to relieve the pressures on the fort by transferring some of the conflicting activities elsewhere. It is important that an "elsewhere" exists. The park should be of sufficient size to completely include scenic and natural features existing there as well as provide sufficient buffer areas to protect these scenic and natural features from outside influences and deleterious encroachments, i.e., strip commercial establishments and automobile congestion. The land between Route 56 and Interstate 70 (some 800 acres) should be controlled to accommodate this objective as a scenic easement with the land remaining in the hands of the present owners if possible.

There are a number of possibilities for land acquisition. First, land between Route 56 and Interstate 70 may be set aside as a scenic easement through negotiations with present landowners; second, direct purchase with a lease back arrangement to present owners for land not needed for immediate development or for scenic easement safeguards to present owners; third, extended purchases with present owners giving lifetime guarantees on the land; and fourth, outright purchase. There is a particular advantage in working out some arrangement for acquisition of land that would allow it to remain income-producing, with continued maintenance by present owners until the State needs the land for expansion and development of the Park.

## WHY FORT FREDERICK?

It is important to understand the needs, wants, demands, behavioral patterns and responses of people relative to environmental development (particularly park development). We are interested, toward this end, in "effectiveness" as opposed to simple concepts of "efficiency". This is why the amount of land acquired is important. The geographical range of people pursuing their recreational inclination is great and growing, not only because of more time and money, but especially because new recreational appetites have been stimulated. This is the "WHY" in the development and expansion of Fort Frederick State Park.

## II. THE PLACE

## FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK

## FORT FREDERICK DOMINATES THE AREA PHYSICALLY

Fort Frederick State Park serves as a backdrop for the Fort. Its present 279 acres do not adequately serve vacationers now or those anticipated in the future. The park has seen little improvement since the Civilian Conservation Corps days of the early 1930's when it first received proper attention as a historical site. The State has since developed a minimal camping area along the river below the fort.

Today the park hosts nearly 150,000 visitors yearly. Many come to see the fort and museum, others to picnic, camp or fish. These activities have been known to conflict on busy summer days.

Projections were made for future attendances based on records from 1954 to 1963. Between 150,000 to 276,000 and 301,000 to 610,000 persons are expected for the years 1976 and 2000, respectively. These numbers certainly imply the need for expansion, improvement and development of the park.

The historical linkages between the fort, canal, railroad and river signify the importance of the area and the opportunity for development. (Map 3) Proper interpretation of these elements will provide a complete history lesson on the growth of early Maryland and the westward expansion of the United States. While Fort Frederick is visually the dominate element, the other attractions are just as important to the success of the park.

## THE FORT

Restoration and construction of Fort Frederick should be premised on the issue of garrisoning the fort. It is safe to assume from attendance records that the fort should be garrisoned, if only part-time. Attendance records prove the popularity and success of the garrisoning activities. This issue is important because through construction of the various buildings within the fort complex accommodations for the garrison troops can be realized. For example, there will be constructed two enlisted men's barracks flanking each side of the entry gates within the fort. These two structures are to be reconstructed to their original exterior appearance. The original interior would be limited to only two rooms in the eastern building with the rest of the interior to be designed for the troops. The interior ground floor of the western building would be designed to house modern museum activities devoted to the historical significance of the fort, United States military history, etc. The remainder of this building would, as before, be utilized by the garrisoning troops for living quarters during their stay there.

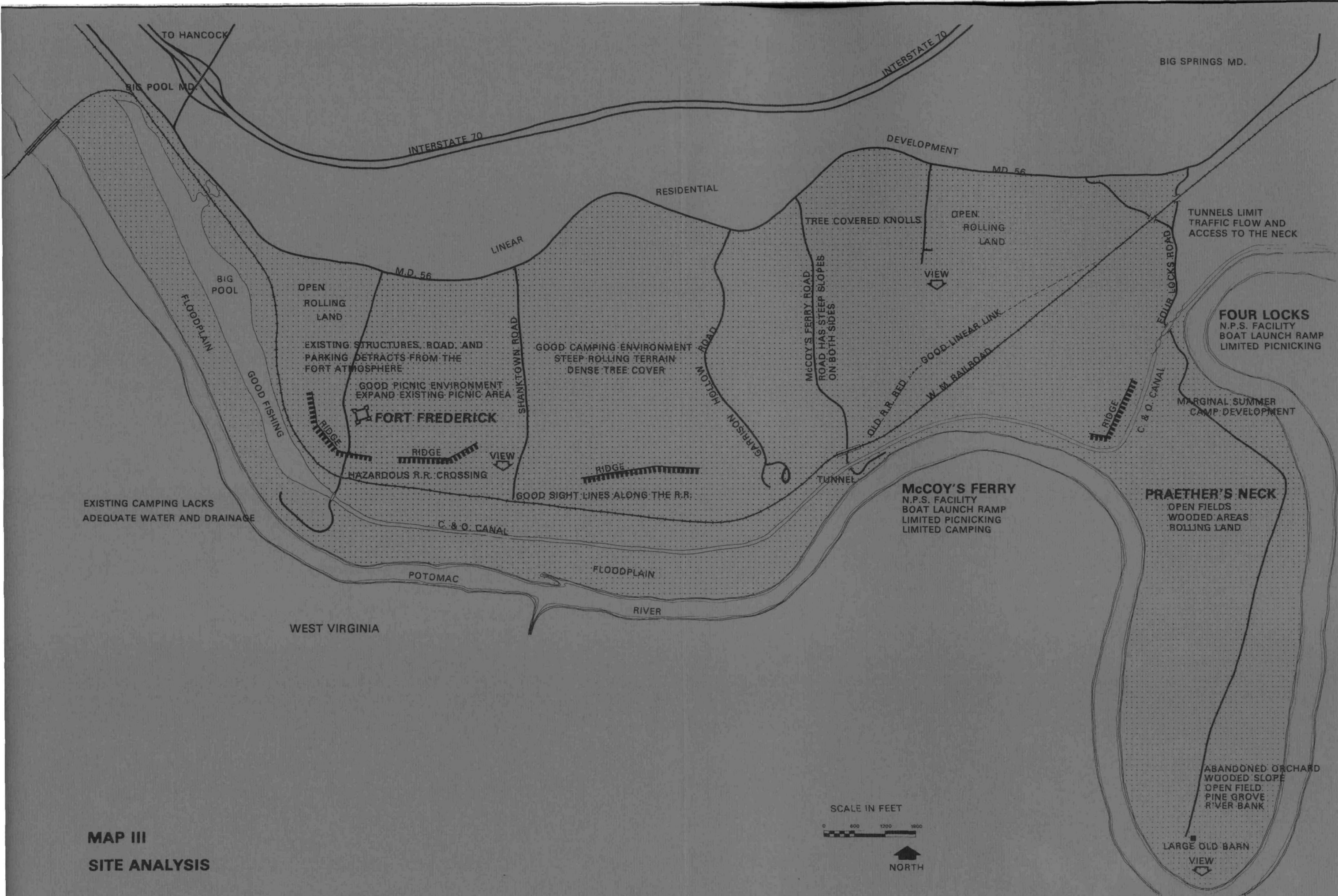
The officers' barracks, constructed in the same manner as the enlisted men's barracks, would be only partially restored to its original interior appearance with the remaining rooms devoted to the 18th century crafts and the garrison offices. All the buildings are to be constructed in the vernacular of those formerly existing in the fort.

In order to facilitate proper interpretation of the past with the fort, it is necessary to undertake:

1. Reconstruction of enlisted men's and officers' barracks in locations originally established.
2. Reconstruction of catwalks all along the curtain wall, similar to that portion existing now.
3. A double wood gate at the sally port.
4. The three unfilled bastions to be filled with earth similar to the present northwest bastion.
5. Flagpole, gunmounts, armament and two powder magazines would have to be rebuilt. One of the magazines must be built to meet present standards and codes to facilitate storing live ammunition used in the performances by the garrison.

Funding for the development of the fort, if not entirely available at the State level, should be applied for at the federal level, notably through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Fort Frederick meets requirements set by the Natural Trust for Historic Preservation for historic buildings and sites; it qualifies for funding through HUD as such.





**MAP III**  
**SITE ANALYSIS**

Along with a new visitors' center to be built nearby, development costs in the fort area alone will exceed a half million dollars, including roads, parking and sanitary facilities.

### THE FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT

This military unit is composed of a number of history buffs who, for the past several years, have presented interpretive programs at the fort on selected weekends during the summer months. These programs demonstrate the dress, music, crafts and abilities (with uncanny detail), of the 18th century military men. These performances have effectively increased tourism and brought widespread attention to the fort. The First Maryland Regiment has spent considerable time and money to make these performances one of the finest attractions in Maryland, while at the same time establishing themselves as veritable experts on the history of Fort Frederick. The retention of this unit to represent and interpret the history of the fort is highly recommended. The regiment and the fort blend beautifully, each acting the foil for the other, guiding the tourist back in time, stimulating his interest and promoting his curiosity in a complete 18th century setting. This is, indeed, food to satisfy a tourist's appetite and promote publicity of the first order as he shares his experiences with others "back home".

### THE RAILROAD

The importance of railroading to the State is significant. Here, after all, is where it all began. The railroad paced and quickly outstripped canal building as the country grew and expanded westward. The relationship of the railroad and the C. & O. Canal, both extant in the park, provides another opportunity to tell their respective stories in an interpretive manner and on a comparative basis. The western Maryland Railroad will have nearly five miles of track in the proposed boundaries of the park. Its tracks effectively bisect the land into two distinct areas. The bulk of the parkland lies between the tracks and Route 56. The rest of the land (including the canal) lies, snakelike, along the Potomac River. While the tracks effectively define activity areas, they also restrict access to the river, as does the canal.

The railroad can become part of the educational activity in the park. It could shuttle large groups to and from the Washington—Baltimore area. The "Autumn Glory" excursion train each fall could stop at the fort, allowing tourists to enjoy the activities there. The inclusion of the historical aspects of the railroad into the park activities would seem valuable indeed, for out of all the existing elements inherent within the boundaries of the park, the railroad alone has evolved intact and still progresses in contemporary times. Unlike the fort and the canal that represent only certain periods in time, the railroad is both historical and contemporary.

The aspects of railroading could be interpreted through the introduction of a complementary park railroad to shuttle visitors between activities. The park trains could be representative of styles past, present or future without impairing other activities. Old trains could be brought to the park area via the existing Western Maryland Railroad tracks for public viewing throughout the summer or on special occasions. Undoubtedly, this aspect would have to be worked out with railroad officials.

### THE C. & O. CANAL

The C. & O. Canal, 5.8 miles in length as proposed through the expansion of Fort Frederick State Park, would remain in federal ownership. This is the logical course of action, since to try to split up jurisdiction over it would present untenable problems in the future. This does not preclude, however, the State working very closely with the National Park Service toward developing coordinated plans complementing each other's efforts toward development of facilities.



Reconstruction of Four Locks by the National Park Service and reconstruction of the fort by the State provide historic anchors at each end of the proposed park to attract tourists. It can be likened to a shopping center with department stores at either end with a mall of speciality shops in between. Here we have the canal and its towpath acting as the mall between two major features. Adjacent to the canal and towpath are the various special recreation activities provided in the park. Hiking between these two major features, for most people, would be difficult. However, if the canal were rewatered, boatrikes could be provided between the fort and Four Locks. Rewatering of the canal within the park will happen only when a suitable source of water is found. The former dam that furnished water to the canal no longer exists and rebuilding another would cost two million dollars. Licking Creek may furnish the best opportunity in the future. However, this decision would lie primarily with the National Park Service.

A portion of the canal below the fort has been cleaned and its banks are to be planted with grass. The towpath along the canal still serves hikers, cyclists, picnickers and sightseers.

Big Pool would not change, but would remain much as it is today. Unfortunately, it now appears to be leaking water, which calls for investigation of the source of the leak and proper measures undertaken to plug it. Big Pool provides some of the best fishing in Maryland. Boating and fishing should continue to be its prime function, as it has been since the end of the canal era.

#### **FEDERAL PROPOSAL FOR THE POTOMAC RIVER**

The area of the Potomac Basin around Fort Frederick still enjoys its remote quality, preserved as it is by a lack of urbanization and encroachment, defilement and pollution. The Potomac River, in this area, is still wholesome, but its future quality perches on a precarious threshold. It needs and deserves protection. Several federal proposals have been introduced in Congress in recent months to create the Potomac National River to protect the river and its immediate environment.

As the river courses its way to Washington, D. C., its quality is continually diluted as it reaches a fully polluted state below the District. These proposed congressional measures are designed to correct this problem and make certain that the entire river does not ultimately fall victim to similar circumstances. Congress recognizes that the Potomac holds great potential as both a water and recreational resource for future generations. More and more demands will be made upon its waters and shoreline in the coming years, and it must be developed thoughtfully and decently to meet them. Proper legislation will assure that a wholesome quality for the Potomac can be secured for the future.

The State Proposal for development of Fort Frederick State Park will meet federal objectives and complement them whether the federal proposals are fully realized or not.

#### **USE OF THE POTOMAC**

The expansion of Fort Frederick State Park would provide a shoreline on the Potomac River of 9.7 miles for public use. It loops around and includes the land known as Praether's Neck.

The river from Dam 5, downstream, to the western edge of the park boundary at Big Pool comprises some 700 acres of water surface in 11 miles. If this were pulled together into a lake form, it would be very little larger than Praether's Neck itself, which is 640 acres. This is not a large body of water, especially since it is strung out for 11 miles and averages 400 feet across. Boating on such a body of water would appear to be very limited. In applying established standards on effective use of water surfaces, the following statistics are considered adequate to support boating activities:

#### Motor Boats (water skiing)

Moderate use — 1 boat/20 acres = 35 boats in 700 acres

Intensive use — 1 boat/10 acres = 70 boats in 700 acres

#### Motor Boat (fishing)

1 boat/4 acres = 175 boats in 700 acres

#### Canoe

4 boats/mile = 44 boats in 22 miles

The limitations of these figures become important since the river is shared by three jurisdictions — one federal and two State governments. There should be reasonable and responsible decisions made as to who is to use the river, how and what for. There undoubtedly will have to be a meeting of the minds between these various jurisdictions since all have a legitimate concern for the river, its accessibility and its usage. This report will not attempt to resolve the problem, but merely point up the fact that if a use problem does not exist now, it will in the future. This problem should be brought to the attention of all interested parties now for resolution, rather than after the fact.

#### PRAETHER'S NECK

Although the canal property touches the Potomac along 120 miles of its length, much of this frontage is so narrow that it can accommodate little public use. There is precious little land available between the C. & O. Canal and the Potomac River. Praether's Neck is particularly important to the future expansion and development of Fort Frederick State Park. This important node offers considerable recreation opportunity for public use, as well as important Potomac River frontage. In its present underdeveloped state, this 640-acre tract supports considerable wildlife and can adequately accommodate recreation activity. This is farm land which was once open fields and now is growing up with brush-woods giving way to open land — all with a view of the Potomac River. This land abounds in beauty. Its terrain and foliage are practically unspoiled. Ducks, squirrels and rabbits are prevalent here. All of these attributes suggest that the Neck is particularly prime land to become an environmental awareness area. As such it has especially fine qualities and would be of interest to many different groups for monitored or free flow educational activities.

Hunting has been suggested as a prime sport for this land. Hopefully Blairs Valley, which is owned by the Department of Game and Inland Fish, will absorb the great demand for hunting in Washington County. Limited hunting on the Neck is possible. However, as development of this land progresses for public use, the activity will have to cease. The few will have to give way to the many. The Neck, severed from the main body of the park by the C. & O. Canal, provides an opportunity for development of various levels and intensities of recreational activities. The remoteness and the bucolic atmosphere of the Neck is its strongest virtue and should be acquired and maintained for public purposes. Intense development here would erode the quality of the landscape and produce future environmental consequences.



## ANCILLARY AND SUPPORTING FACILITIES TO BE CONSIDERED

Camping is the fastest growing sector in outdoor recreation. The large families, newly brought to camping as the most economical way to vacation together, were first lured by the superior convenience of the camp trailer — small and light weight behind the car, quick and easy to pitch. Now they insist on more civilized services at the campsite — flush toilets, hot showers, and firewood ready-cut.

The traditional rugged hiking campers, with no more convenience and comfort than they are willing to carry, may well feel these newcomers are sissies, but the camp trailer now typifies the new growing mass market for recreation. This market must be accommodated.

Hotel and motel guests are more often on a major annual vacation and less often on an overnight or weekend trip. Campers apparently find it easier to get up and go for weekends, packing children and food in the car and hitching the trailer on behind. It may cost less than staying home, hiring sitters and going to a movie on Saturday night.

Campers are not great spenders. One big reason for camping is that it offers a cheap vacation for a large family. On a weekend stay most campers bring all their own food from home. If campers are to spend money locally on anything more than food and gasoline, they must be told of current local attractions and informed on entertainment, points of interest and services which neighboring towns offer. By generating activities of particular interest to children, the campers may be persuaded to leave more of their disposable income in the vacation area.

Horseback riding is a great sport for a park like Fort Frederick. There is a great opportunity to popularize this sport. The physical nature of the park area is such that many miles of bridle trails can be built and protected from man and machine. Riding to points of interest in the park alone or in groups as part of an interpretive service would be an enjoyable and rewarding experience for the vacationer.

In Washington County, as elsewhere, motels have been building swimming pools so that even in medium priced accommodations the tired traveler can now have a refreshing dip before supper.

Campers insist upon equivalent amenities, and since the water quality in Big Pool and the Potomac River is not conducive to good swimming, it is suggested that a pool facility be offered in the park. In fact there should, perhaps, be two pools. One could be built in the major camping area and the other incorporated into a lodge complex. This latter pool could have a transparent enclosure which could be closed in winter and the pool heated for swimming.

Golf is not usually a function of a State park. However, it is felt that since a lodge complex is proposed for Fort Frederick State Park on the Neck a golf course is a logical and legitimate activity to associate with such a development. The golf course, as located, would provide a buffer between the activities of the lodge and the less active, serene areas of the lower Neck. Its setting and the desire in Washington County for additional golf facilities should make it a successful venture.

There will, of course, have to be the attendant services, utilities, to make the park work. An adequate water supply must be provided along with proper sewage treatment facilities. Campers demand, and usually get, first rate sanitary facilities. A lack of proper development will result in a lack of proper use. If the State's parks and forests are to be visited by the increased number of people which would justify increased spending for development, that development must be the best. Maryland is in competition with neighboring states which also have fine natural assets, and which spend at least twice as great a proportion of State funds on their park developments. Maryland can match this endeavor by developing a recreational resource capable of attracting large numbers of people and providing them with an imaginative and enjoyable experience.

## ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES

The United States Forest Service has been studying the economic impact of the proposed Fort Frederick State Park. The study is being conducted by the Forest Service's Economic Research Station, which is located in Washington, D.C. The study is being conducted in order to determine the economic impact of the proposed park on the surrounding area. The study is being conducted in order to determine the economic impact of the proposed park on the surrounding area. The study is being conducted in order to determine the economic impact of the proposed park on the surrounding area.

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## III. THE IMPACT

### THE ECONOMICS OF FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK

## ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES

The study is being conducted in order to determine the economic impact of the proposed park on the surrounding area. The study is being conducted in order to determine the economic impact of the proposed park on the surrounding area. The study is being conducted in order to determine the economic impact of the proposed park on the surrounding area.

## CONCLUSION

The study is being conducted in order to determine the economic impact of the proposed park on the surrounding area. The study is being conducted in order to determine the economic impact of the proposed park on the surrounding area. The study is being conducted in order to determine the economic impact of the proposed park on the surrounding area.

## **ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES**

The Economic Study 1968 - 2000 for Washington County suggests alternate uses for the land along the Potomac River (residential and industrial). The study, from its inception, insists that "the county has plenty of open space, about two-thirds of the total land area ... an opportunity to absorb new development and more people. There will be no shortage of land."

Land use projections to 1980 indicate only 6,000 acres of land for residential, commercial and industrial uses will be needed. Beyond 1980 to 2000, an additional 4,000 acres is all that will be necessary to meet expansion and growth. The greater land development will occur around the Hagerstown area. The need for 10,000 acres to accommodate new development in the next 30 years in a county with 296,000 acres does not indicate run-away growth. Present land use statistics prepared by Maryland Department of State Planning show that only five percent of Washington County is urbanized while ninety percent remains in cropland, pasture and woodlands (See table 1).

The Federal government is interested in purchasing land along the 85-mile shoreline of the Potomac River in the State of Maryland for national park development. Washington County, itself, is interested in the opportunity to develop regional recreation facilities along the river. Fort Frederick State Park will include nearly 9.7 miles of Potomac shoreline in Washington County which will be available to county residents and the people of Maryland.

The land between the canal and the river — except for Praether's Neck — is in the flood plain and not particularly suitable for residential development (permanent or vacation type). Limited access to the land between the canal and the river and the presence of a major railroad along this stretch of the Potomac contributes to making it rather undesirable for residential use. Undoubtedly, arguments can be made for the opposite point of view — that any water-oriented land is marketable. But the question here is whether, in the county's interest, with inherent problems of access and development in this low lying area, residential use will be desirable.

## **INDUSTRIAL ALTERNATIVE**

Development of industry between Route 56 and the Potomac River may seem desirable, since Interstate 70 is nearby and the railroad is an attractive factor. Size of development, however, would be questionable due to difficult terrain over much of the area. For this reason, industrial development would be limited to relatively small, disconnected parcels of land and the quality of the rest of the environment might well be impaired for other meaningful development. The need for only 2,800 acres of industrial land by 1980 could easily be met elsewhere in the county on more level terrain utilizing a compact industrial park development with attractive road and railroad linkage.

## **VACATION HOME ALTERNATIVE**

Another aspect brought out in the Economic Study is related to vacation homes. One has but to look at the existing vacation development on Praether's Neck to realize that esthetics must be a consideration in future development. It may be well to trace the normal pattern of vacation home development in this country over the years to see that what begins as minimal weekend retreats wind up as full-blown winterized housing with all the implications for local government services included. Unless this process is effectively controlled through proper legislation, the ultimate demand on local government services could easily negate any advantage for increased tax revenue to the county. Future demands for schools, better roads, water, sewage and police and fire protection must all be considered when weighing vacation home development. It is a well-established fact that residential taxes do not pay their way for government services returned. At

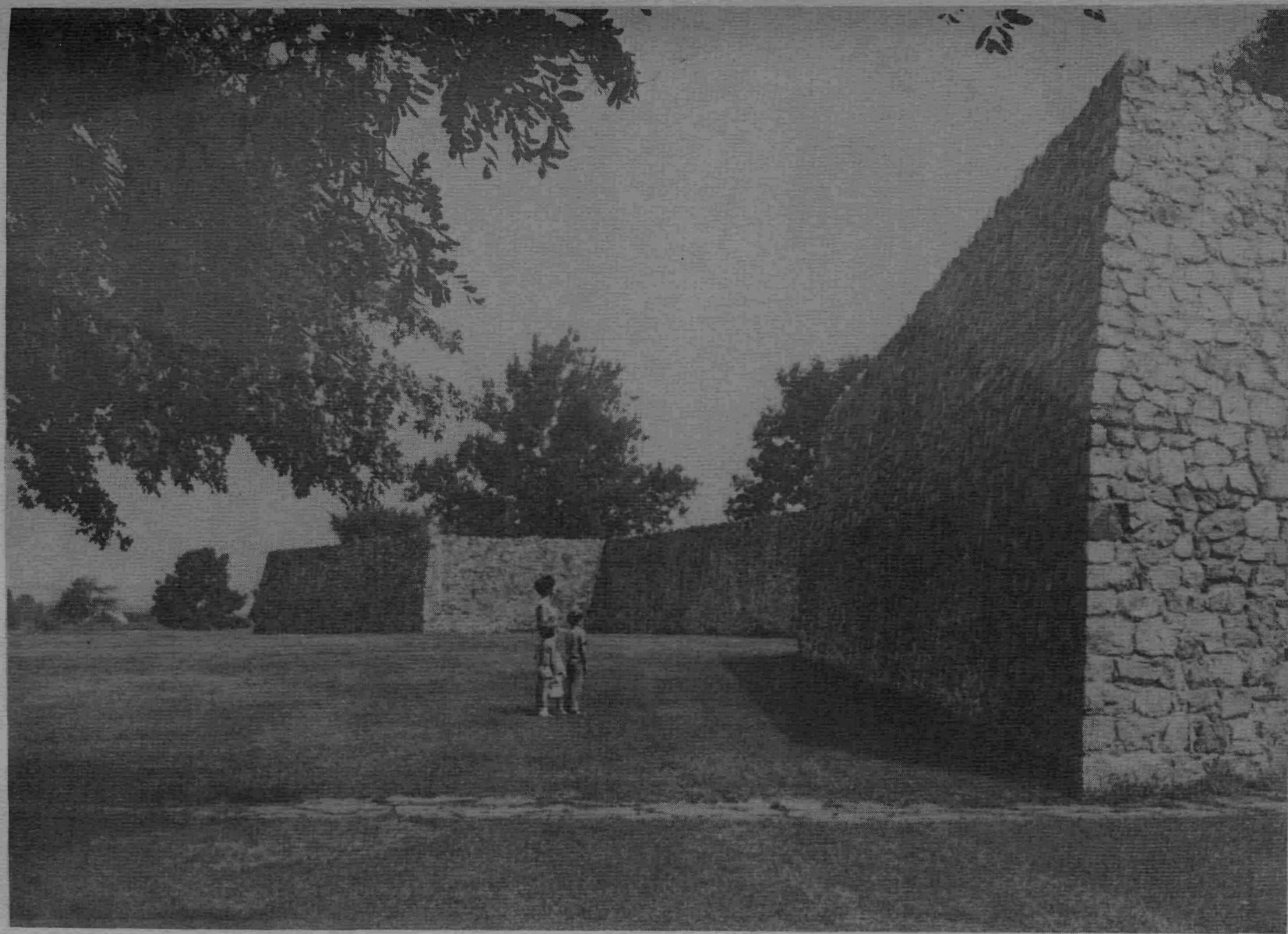




Table 1  
Land Use

(acres)

County	Cropland	Pasture	Forest and Woodland	Urban and Built-up	Federal	Water Areas	Other	Total
Baltimore City	—	—	—	50,560	—	—	—	50,560
Allegany	33,805	19,202	197,000	14,272	—	1,300	7,061	272,640
Anne Arundel	52,312	10,624	119,485	31,478	16,859	1,830	34,252	266,840
Baltimore	99,826	51,992	114,424	79,676	1,848	1,059	40,435	389,260
Calvert	32,716	6,405	85,274	2,325	574	400	12,466	140,160
Caroline	105,848	8,559	80,100	4,492	—	242	5,559	204,800
Carroll	139,602	67,933	57,771	7,551	—	691	16,326	289,874
Cecil	111,830	24,873	70,439	4,626	3,588	1,552	8,372	225,280
Charles	62,043	4,829	201,022	5,356	4,381	700	14,789	293,120
Dorchester	100,617	2,270	154,000	7,200	17,761	2,173	87,224	371,200
Frederick	202,953	92,458	92,156	11,316	6,803	2,504	16,770	424,960
Garrett	66,913	41,055	292,733	2,966	—	562	19,451	423,680
Harford	77,425	48,415	97,402	9,885	38,253	1,358	13,982	286,720
Howard	57,898	28,516	48,210	5,628	249	783	18,465	159,749
Kent	122,182	4,033	39,040	3,260	250	316	12,679	181,760
Montgomery	81,617	89,887	73,926	40,024	4,149	554	25,448	315,605
Prince George's	72,324	13,864	148,896	41,732	7,721	577	27,147	312,261
Queen Anne's	160,140	2,542	52,038	3,500	—	1,960	18,540	238,720
St. Mary's	68,316	1,503	134,505	12,773	7,254	800	9,729	234,880
Somerset	53,638	2,000	82,748	4,179	4,000	4,246	61,669	212,480
Talbot	94,388	6,968	59,725	3,829	—	800	12,850	178,560
<b>Washington</b>	<b>130,397</b>	<b>43,392</b>	<b>97,665</b>	<b>12,180</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>7,225</b>	<b>295,680</b>
Wicomico	78,692	1,503	129,400	5,000	—	651	27,954	243,200
Worcester	83,843	5,001	158,057	8,415	—	2,236	49,568	307,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,089,325</b>	<b>577,824</b>	<b>2,586,016</b>	<b>372,223</b>	<b>117,495</b>	<b>28,265</b>	<b>547,961</b>	<b>6,319,109</b>

Source: Maryland State Planning Department

best, they maintain a delicate balance. Vacation home development is certainly a legitimate objective, but the size of lots, size and type of structures, access and egress, size of development, utilities and services must be carefully considered at the county level. Another question to be considered: Is there enough demand to warrant the investment?

Demand for future industrial, commercial and residential property falls far short of the land available within the county for such development. While there appears to be "no shortage of land", there also appears to be no shortage of land for each particular use. There is a relative abundance of choice compared to respective demand.

## ESTHETIC ALTERNATIVES

One of the principle objectives of the Economic Study is to discourage haphazard construction of single-family residences along county roads. This is presently in evidence along Route 56 and is likely to continue unless measures are taken soon by the county to deter it. Residential development between Route 56 and the river would appear negligible for the coming years because:

1. Residential demand for permanent housing in this area is practically non-existent.
2. Development costs for roads, sewage and drainage facilities are high and the lack of demand does not justify such investments.
3. The bulk of future residential demand will be met in the Hagerstown area.

Agricultural uses in the area of the fort are rapidly declining. Presently, most landowners are elderly and as the farms begin changing hands through sale or inheritance, their uses will also change. One result of this could be acquisition of 'hobby farms' by absentee owners providing tax shelters with minimal maintenance. Some of the land in the area is owned by absentee landlords and rented to transient tenants. If the trend continues it could result in rural blight (presently detectable in Washington County). It would be sad, indeed, for this beautiful land along the Potomac River to be allowed to degenerate to such an end.

What, then, is to happen to the land not needed for normal growth? Unless Washington County exercises strong measures for controlling land use there appear to be few choices for meaningful development of the remaining land. In this instance, even a federal proposal does not sound quite so ominous and begins to make sense. It does, after all, propose to "package" the land along the Potomac River, providing continuity of development that would be quite attractive from a county viewpoint. Aside from the question of economics and esthetics, there is an overriding fear in the county that residents will be cut off from normal access to the river under federal development. It is doubtful that this would really be the case, however, the concern may be legitimate until the federal proposal is spelled out in more detail. The State, in the meantime, is moving ahead with its plans to expand and develop Fort Frederick State Park. County residents can be assured that in this plan they will have sufficient access to that part of the river included in the park boundaries.

## THE COST TO THE COUNTY

The development of the land between Big Pool and Big Springs into an expanded Fort Frederick State Park has many implications for Washington County. The land is now predominately agricultural and remains in relatively large parcels, with only a scattering of development along Route 56.

This land accrues to the county approximately \$12,000 in taxes annually. This is based on the current tax rate of \$2.17 per \$100 of assessed valuation. Taxes are based on an assessment to the land of approxi-



mately \$166 per acre. Presently, Fort Frederick (279 acres) would produce about \$1,000 in taxes to the county if it was returned to agricultural use. In 1968, the park revenue from tourists amounted to \$4,100. The State reimburses the county 15 percent of gross revenue annually to offset tax loss on public lands used for recreation purposes. The return to the county in 1968 amounted to \$617, representing a loss (not particularly significant, but nevertheless a loss). It must be remembered that this park is still a part-time facility, lacking as it does detailed development to serve visitors with any measure of appropriateness. Most of its facilities are still free to visitors. It largely represents a primitive park when compared to other parks in the State system.

If attendance projections are a reliable barometer to the potential success of Fort Frederick State Park, Washington County would have little worry — it would pay its own way. For example, if 500,000 people visit the fort each year and spend an average of one dollar each as part of a service charge, the return to the county (based on 15 percent of gross revenue) would represent \$75,000 annually. This is more than six times the amount of taxes the county would receive if the proposed 3,000 acres remained in its present agricultural use. Should tax rates increase, it would still represent more income (over agricultural use) to the county.

Visitors to a State park usually generate as much as eight dollars per person per day (Table 2). This would represent some four million dollars annually in additional income to local businesses. The county's share in this would be substantial from increased taxes on improvements and new facilities. Recreation can pay!

The future of Fort Frederick and the State Park to attract tourism can be compared with Fort Henry, a similar fortification in Canada. Relatively inaccessible to tourism as Fort Henry is, it nevertheless enjoys popular tourist support. Ironically, it attracts more Americans than Canadians who journey there to see the illustrative interpretation of Colonial history. With an annual visitation of 200,000 persons — over 65 percent are Americans — Fort Henry has become one of the top tourist attractions in Canada. There is no example of this type of garrison in the United States. Maryland has a rare opportunity to achieve a similar success at Fort Frederick State Park. ✓

Other restorations, in our own country, have had an equally positive impact on tourism; Colonial Williamsburg and Harpers Ferry are two highly successful tourist attractions. Restoration at Williamsburg was begun in the 1920's by John D. Rockefeller II, and today over 2 million people visit the former capital of Colonial Virginia annually. This extensive restoration resulted in the re-creation of a viable, working city; Williamsburg, and an urbanizing county; James City. Williamsburg tourists contribute substantially to the tax base of the area and create the need for numerous new jobs and services; motels, restaurants and supporting facilities. The restoration at Williamsburg is only 80% completed after 40 years and the tourists keep coming in ever increasing numbers. The continual development of the restoration, the growth of the city of Williamsburg and the expanding tourist industry are not mutually exclusive, they are complimentary, one to the other.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was created in 1963. Buildings in downtown Harpers Ferry are being restored, one by one, to the 1859–65 era when John Brown seized the federal arsenal in an attempt to free the slaves. Harpers Ferry never recovered from the John Brown raid and the following Civil War. Today the National Park Service considers it an important enough place to invest substantial sums of money for acquisition to recreate Harpers Ferry as a historical educational experience for the many tourists passing through the Washington, D. C. area. This re-creation and interpretation will help many people to better understand the growth and development of their nation during the trying years surrounding the Civil War.



Table 2

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE PER PERSON PER DAY, FOR VISITORS TO  
SPECIFIED KINDS OF PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS, 1960

Item of Expense	National Parks	Other Units of National Park System	National Forests	State Parks	Federal Reservoirs
1. Cash outlay during or immediately preceding visit:					
Food:					
In restaurants	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
Groceries	1.50	1.00	1.75	1.00	1.00
Lodging	2.70	1.00	1.50	.50	.50
Transportation:					
Gas and oil	1.50	1.20	1.50	1.00	1.00
Other	.50	.30	.50	.25	.25
Miscellaneous ("other")	1.80	1.00	1.50	.75	1.50
Subtotal	10.00	6.00	8.50	4.50	5.25
2. Reasonable charge for use of equipment:					
Auto	4.00	3.00	3.50	2.50	2.50
Other	1.50	.50	1.50	1.00	2.00
Total, all items	\$15.50	\$ 9.50	\$13.50	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.75

Source: ORRRC Study Report No. 24

Page 236 — Economics of Outdoor  
Recreation - Clawson &  
Knetch, 1966, Resources  
for the Future.

While Fort Frederick is not the magnitude of these two important historical places the lesson, nevertheless, is clear. People are interested in interpretation of the past, they are willing to travel great distances to experience, first hand, these interpretations and they are willing to pay for the experience to see the past re-created and preserved.

IN SUMMARY

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

#### IV. SUMMARY

## AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY



## ONE OF A KIND

Fort Frederick State Park is one-of-a-kind. Its locational aspects are excellent for attracting large numbers of people via modern road networks. Its historical aspects are numerous and varied and when brought together offer a unique educational experience. Its environmental qualities contain a faint remnant of the 18th century.

Everything that is important in the area is represented in this park — pre-settlement, Indians, the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War and the Civil War; the entire history of westward expansion.

All of these resources qualify Fort Frederick State Park for proper development; they beg attention for conservation and preservation; they offer opportunities for varied recreational and educational experiences. Fort Frederick will be unequalled elsewhere among Maryland parks for its unique, historical setting.

## DATELINE 1976

The anticipation of a World's Fair and other activities for the bi-centennial celebration in 1976 should be a catalyst for Maryland to designate Fort Frederick and its activities as the State's contribution to the national celebration.

The State has a wonderful opportunity to become involved in this bi-centennial celebration when literally millions of tourists will flock eastward to participate in and be entertained by historic pageantry. The sounds of cannons, bugles and bells will herald the occasion from Jamestown to Boston as uniformed gentlemen and costumed ladies re-create great moments in American history. Establishing the fort and its attendant activities in time for the bi-centennial provides Maryland an opportunity to cash in on abundant publicity for the various activities along the east coast.

Fort Frederick is one of the more historically significant places in Maryland, combining many facets of history and growth. The restoration of the fort and expansion of the park is important to the ever increasing recreational demands of the people of Maryland.



## ACTION PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK

1962 - 1963 Planning, engineering and design of major development.

Initial land acquisition.

Initial development, historical and cultural services for interpretation of Fort Frederick.

1971 - 1973 Preparation of Fort Frederick for development activity.

Restoration of Fort Frederick and historic structures.

WHAT DOES FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK MEAN.....

### .....TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND

1. A major recreation development and historic attraction.
2. A self sustaining, income producing State Park.
3. An aid to economic development in Washington County.
4. Preservation of natural and man-made features for the enjoyment of future generations.
5. Additional shoreline frontage for public use.

### .....TO WASHINGTON COUNTY

1. Continuity of positive land development.
2. Development of tourism industry.
3. A revenue producing development for the county.
4. Increased local year-round recreation opportunities.

## ACTION PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FORT FREDERICK STATE PARK

- 1969 – 1970    **Planning: Initiation and Completion of Master Development Plan.**  
Initiate land acquisition.  
Initiate archeological, historical and architectural services for restoration of Fort Frederick.
- 1971 – 1972    **Designation of Fort Frederick for Bi-centennial activity.**  
Restoration of Fort Frederick and surrounding area.  
Development of maintenance complex.  
Continue land acquisition.
- 1972 – 1973    **Realignment of entry road to Fort and picnic area.**  
Building of new administration area.  
Construction of new parking facility.  
Construction of new footpath to canal and river, utilizing grade crossing at railroad.  
Construction of utilities.  
Development and enlargement of picnic area.  
Development of Praether's Neck Lodge and environmental area through private enterprises and/or government agencies.  
Canal beautification by National Park Service.  
Continue land acquisition.
- 1973 – 1974    **Preparation for garrisoning Fort for summer activities.**  
Full tourist season, May to September 1974.  
Construction of new visitors' center and pedestrian underpass for access to canal and river (without crossing road and railroad).  
Construction of new parking facility.  
Development of Big Pool boating facilities.  
Continue land acquisition.
- 1974 – 1975    **Development of additional parking facilities to serve Fort complex.**  
Construction of camping facilities.  
Construction of utilities.  
Continue acquisition of land.
- 1975 – 1976    **Advertising and promotion of Fort Frederick State Park as a Bi-centennial feature.**  
Bi-centennial celebration.  
Continue acquisition of land and development.

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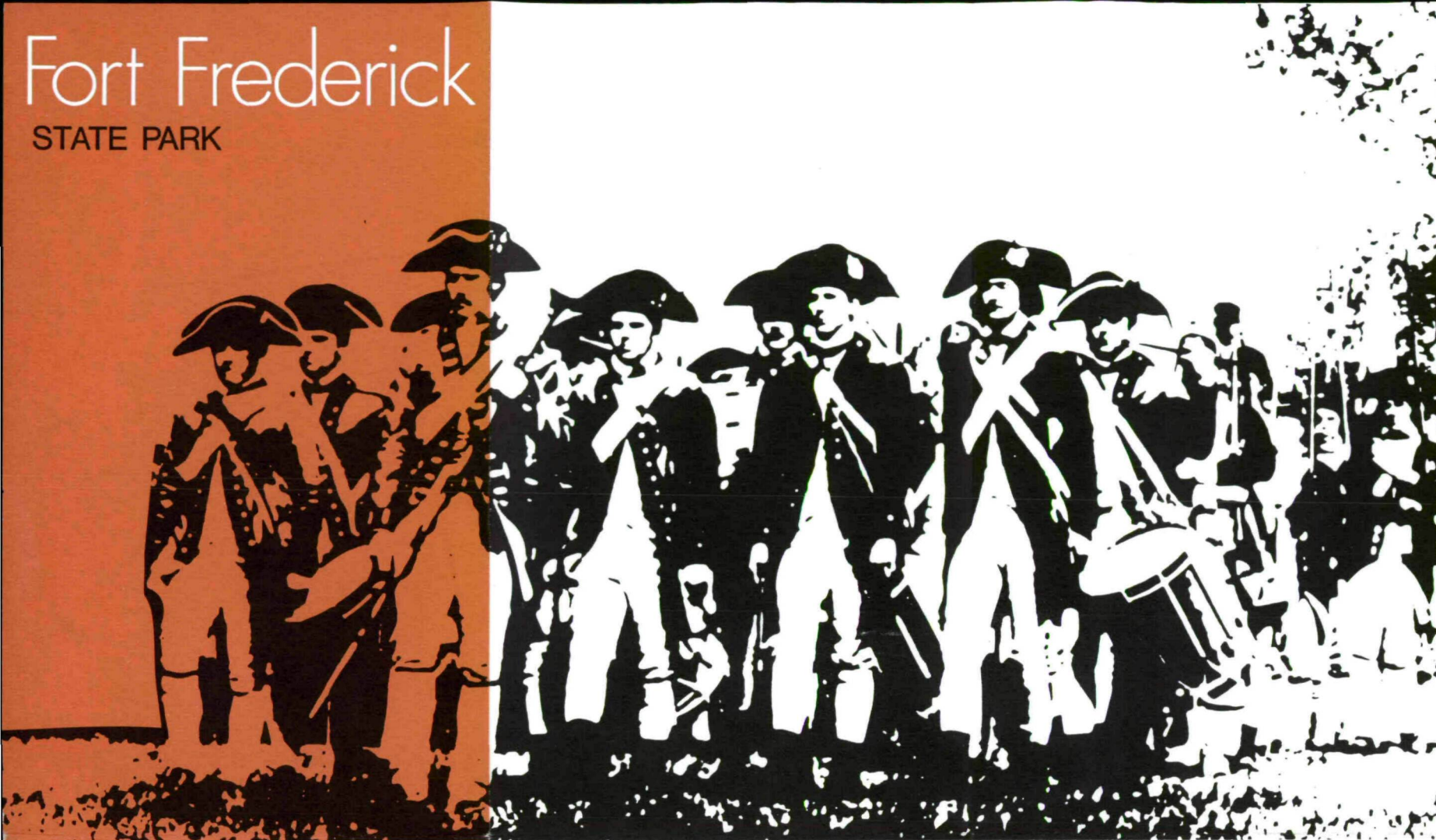
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# Fort Frederick

STATE PARK



DESIGN by ROBERT BARTON



## THE FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT

*The 1st Maryland Regiment was formed during reorganization of the Continental Army in late 1776. After distinguished service in the Northern Campaigns from 1777 to 1779, it was detached to provide the nucleus of the Army of the Southern Colonies. This task was given to the Maryland Line because of the high esteem in which these troops were held by General Washington. They formed the backbone of the southern army in all campaigns until the independence of our country was assured.*

*The First Maryland Regimental Fife and Drum Corps performs 18th century rudimentary martial music. All selections have been thoroughly documented. All drill and ceremony are taken exactly from the American Manual of General Von Steuben, first published in 1779.*

## HISTORY OF THE FORT

A glimpse of the hardships endured by our early forefathers and a realization of the perilous nature of day-to-day living in colonial times are provided to the visitor at historic Fort Frederick. The huge stone fort is a visual reminder of the colonial heritage of Maryland.

On May 16, 1756, during the French and Indian Wars, the Maryland Legislature, at the request of Governor Horatio Sharpe, appropriated 6,000 pounds to build and maintain the Fort, for the purpose of providing shelter and protection to the inhabitants of outlying settlements. By mid-August the construction was well under way.

Fort Frederick was in a continuous state of alarm from its completion until the capture of Fort Duquesne in November of 1758. During this time it was garrisoned by militia companies from the various counties of Maryland.

After the signing of the Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War, Chief Pontiac went on the warpath. During this uprising more than seven hundred terrified people found refuge in the Fort.

Fort Frederick was again called into service during the Revolutionary War. Under the command of Colonel Moses Rawlings, the Fort served as a prison for British and German soldiers captured during the War. At one time more than 1,000 prisoners were held there. The last prisoners to be quartered at the Fort were those captured at Yorktown.

After the Revolution, the relative calm which settled over the area diminished the need for the Fort. It was sold at public auction on September 5, 1791, and lay abandoned until the Civil War. At the outbreak of Civil War hostilities, it was summoned into action once again. A hole was broken in the south wall and a cannon was placed here to guard the B & O Railroad and the C & O Canal.

No significant military action occurred, however, and by 1862, the Fort's usefulness ended.

The surrounding grounds of the Fort were used for agricultural purposes until interest was renewed in Maryland's rich history. The Legislature authorized the purchase of the Fort in 1912, but negotiations were not concluded until 1922, when it was deeded to Maryland under the administration of the State Board of Forestry, now the Department of Forests and Parks. By that time the old walls had decayed into piles of rubble, and the foundations of the barracks inside were buried under accumulations of earth.

After extensive research, the original plans of the Fort were located, and with the aid of Civilian Conservation Corps labor the outside stone walls and part of the interior were restored. The Department of Forests and Parks plans to restore the barracks and interior of the Fort to complete authenticity.

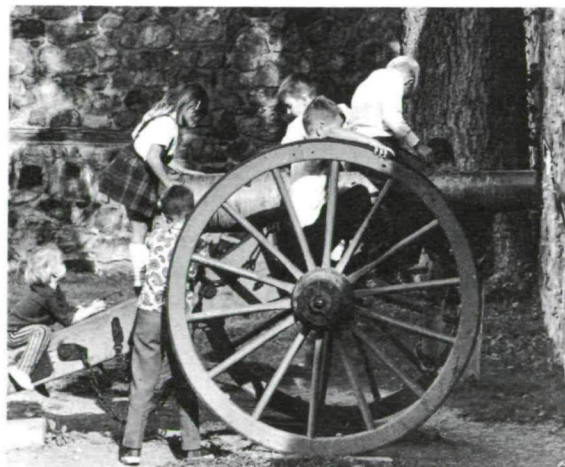
State of Maryland  
Department of Forests and Parks  
State Office Building  
Annapolis, Maryland 21404



### THINGS TO DO . . .

The Department of Forests and Parks provides at Fort Frederick a picnic area with sanitary facilities and shelters, a playfield, and a museum. Twenty-eight sites are available in the camping area, complete with fireplaces and picnic tables.

Fort Frederick State Park gives access to Big Pool waters and to the Potomac River. Many sportsmen consider this the finest fishing area in Maryland.



### LOCATION

Fort Frederick State Park is located just west of Hagerstown, off Interstate 70, at Big Pool, Maryland. Follow Interstate 70 west of Hagerstown to State Route 56. Follow Route 56, south, to the park. Fort Frederick State Park is 88 miles from Baltimore and 81 miles from Washington.



PHOTOGRAPHY by CHARLES W. CADLE, JR.



### ... AND TO SEE

Reforestation of the area is planned in an effort to create an arboretum as a demonstration of forest trees suitable to Western Maryland. Twenty-seven different species, including trees from Europe and Japan are planted in one-acre blocks. The plantings, a number of which were sponsored by various patriotic organizations, were made forty to forty-five years ago, and so the adaptability of the trees to the soil and climate of Western Maryland is apparent.

These plantations also provide a sanctuary for an abundance of wildlife. The various species of trees are defined by signs placed along a hiking trail, which winds through the young forest.

The historic C & O Canal passes through the Park, and is becoming increasingly popular among hikers and cyclists today.

## PARK MAP

